SUPPLEMENT TO

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THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE Volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday passed off in the most successful manner, and attracted a large number of visitors than on any previous occasion. The town was crowded to overflowing on Sunday, and people were stirring in the streets the greater part of the night. With daylight came a somewhat cold wind, raising clouds of dust, which during the day caused great inconvenience to both spectators and volunteers.

The first men to get away to the scene of combat were the Artillery. The big 40-pounders of the Sussex and Middlesex men were dragged into position by heavy draught horses, most of which were lent for the occasion, either by the London and Brighton Railway company or by the Corporation of the town. With the defending force, under Major-General Earle, were seven 40-pounders and one 18-pounder attached to the 1st Sussex. They were all furnished in every respect, but the drivers, most of them labourers, decked themselves with gorgeous ribands, and had rather more the appearance of being bound on a holiday excursion than of participating in a martial display. On the opposing side the 3rd Middlesex, with 12 40-pounders and four 18-pounders, under the charge of Colonel Ray, made an admirable turnout. With them were the 3rd Kent, with six guns, and the Hon. Artillery company, with four 6-pounder breech-loading guns. While the guns were proceeding towards the Falmer Ridge and the height behind Bevendean, the infantry were being formed up on the "Levels." As train after train arrived freighted with volunteers, the men were marched off to join their comrades who had preceded them at points previously arranged by the staff. The last of the volunteers' special trains arrived by half-past eight. There was a marked absence of bustle and confusion in getting the men from the station. No bands were allowed to play, but in a soldier-like manner the men were marched direct to the appointed spot, where there was no unnecessary delay. No sooner were the companies proved than the battalions were formed up for the line of march. By half-past nine General Higginson, C.B., was able to despatch the first division, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Marching by brigade to Falmer, it took up a position under cover of the ridge, somewhat to the left front of the hamlet. The Duke had under his command three brigades. The first, under Colonel Clive, was composed of the 12th Middlesex and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London volunteers; the second, under Lord Ranelagh, comprised the 1st Middlesex, 1st London Engineers, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 1st Herts, and 3rd Hants; the third, under Colonel Logan, C.B., was made up of the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 8th, 17th, 22nd, and 23rd Middlesex rifles. To General Monck was assigned the command of the second division, consisting of a brigade, under Colonel Fitzroy, of the Guards, composed of the 4th, 8th, 6th, 1st, 16th, 19th, and 20th Middlesex; and a second brigade, under Colonel Hales Wilkie, composed of four Surrey and two Kentish battalions.

It was not until half-past 11 that all the men were in position, under cover of the ridge. When they had duly formed up, the Quartermaster was able to report that nearly 15,000 men were ready to advance against the invader.

To General Earle, now in command at Dover, fell the lot of representing the enemy, while General Higginson's force was supposed to be advancing from Lewis by way of Falmer, to oppose a landing which General Earle had effected at Brighton. The latter had taken up a position on the crest of a hill in rear of Bevendean. The position was a strong one naturally, owing to the configuration of the ground, and hence it was that only 7,600 men were detailed to hold it. They were divided in three brigades. The first, led by Colonel Moncrieff, consisted of six Middlesex battalions and the 2nd Cambridge. The second, under Lord Bury, was composed of the 1st Hants Artillery volunteers and the 1st and 2nd Sussex, Cinque Ports, and 1st and 3rd Essex Rifle volunteers. The third brigade, under Colonel Lloyd, was composed of the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th Surrey, with the 1st Tower Hamlets as an extra battalion. By noon the whole of the men were in position, and a few minutes later the Duke of Cambridge rode on to the ground and joined Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who for the day was in command of the troops.

At that hour the ground was thronged with spectators, whose numbers have been variously estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000. They pressed round the volunteers too closely to be pleasant, and at one period threatened somewhat to impede their movements, but as the action wore on they gradually fell back behind the lines, and enabled each side to obtain a good view of their opponents.

About half-past 12 proceedings were opened by the guns of the attacking force coming into action. Their fire was steadily replied to, but it at once became apparent that, owing to their heavy calibre, they were not easily moveable; and hence, so far as the gunners were concerned, they, after the first few rounds, played no important part in the engagement. Then followed a desultory fire between skirmishers, which resulted in the defenders gradually drawing in their pickets. This had hardly been done when Colonel Fitzroy, making a wide detour to his right, bore down heavily on the left of General Earle's command. The Brigadier held his men rather too closely in hand, for he sent the bulk of his brigade to the front in column, thus affording an excellent mark for the Sussex gunners till they were permitted to come on, and the umpires ordered General Earle's left to fall back. This movement was executed cleverly, the Surrey brigade retiring in excellent order up the slopes of the Bevendean vale. Once in a safe position they turned upon their opponents, who had forced forward too rapidly. The 4th Middlesex, setting prudence aside, easily advanced in quarter-column, and were received with such a withering fire that they were soon ruled out of action and ordered to retire. It was now apparent that Colonel Fitzroy's attack was only a feint, and that either an assault would be made upon the centre or else an effort would be made to turn the right of the defender's position. Speculation was not kept long in doubt, for hardly had the attack on the left died away when General Monck's second brigade was seen crossing to the opposite height, and bearing down on the defender's left centre, almost touching him, came Colonel Logan's and Lord Ranelagh's brigades. To the surprise of all beholders, they advanced over exposed country in echelon, and it was only when within a few hundred yards of their opponents that they fought in open order from the centre to the extreme left.

A heavy fire now prevailed along the line, but it apparently did not in any way shake General Earle in the formidable position he occupied on the crest of the hill attacked. He had his ranks well closed up and covered by a formidable line of skirmishers, before whose withering fire but few in actual warfare could have survived. Throughout the whole of the day the commander of the Home district kept up the reputation of the Guards in fighting but to "die." He kept his men more in review than fighting order, and if he had had to face bullets would have been taught over again the story of Gravelotte. The Duke of Connaught encouraged his men to open out, and so far succeeded that by a series of partial rushes he got Ranelagh's brigade into a good position half-way up the heights crowned by the defenders. Leaving them there, he returned to Colonel Clive, whose Brigade, hidden by Newmarket copse, had hitherto been in reserve, and led it boldly against the right of Earle's position, with the object of outflanking it. Certain it is that the London Rifle brigade succeeded in their object, and that too without at any time being placed in great danger.

Among the staff a very general impression was abroad that Earle's position was so strong that certainly a mere handful of men could hold it, but that the Duke's flanking movement was successful. One of the drawbacks to more decided success on their left was that at an early hour the Surrey brigade fell short of ammunition, which had they had it at their disposal would have at once placed their opponents *hors de combat*.

Fully an hour elapsed between the conclusion of the sham fight and the march past, which commenced about half-past two and lasted about a couple of hours. The Duke of Cambridge, who was attended by Sir Charles Ellice and several members of the headquarters staff, took the salute at a point to the left of the Grand-stand. The men were dust-stained, and had evidently had enough of soldiering for one day, but at the saluting point they pulled themselves together, and their style of going was such as to win high encomiums from some of our most captious military critics. Among the spectators loud cheers were given for the Hon. Artillery company's field battery, and the 3rd Middlesex also came in for a large amount of popular favour. Among the infantry corps, the Artists and the London Scottish appeared to give most satisfaction, as they were cheered to the echo. As the brigades passed they were at once marched back to the Level, where they were provided with refreshments and rested for a cople of hours, when a move was made towards the railway station, at which they arrived at the appointed time for the starting of their several trains. Here the arrangements were admirable, for there was but little delay in getting the men off. Staff officers superintended the despatch of each corps, and not until each brigade was sent on its homeward journey did they leave the men whom they had so skilfully led into action. By 20 minutes past eight o'clock they were all away, and the London and Brighton company, which had had a hard day's work of it, set about finding accommodation for the general public.

Though this year the actual area of operations was somewhat more confined than it has been on former occasions, and the number of men taking part in the manœuvre was fully equal to if not somewhat in excess of some of the numbers on our Easter Monday field-days, the various generals of division had no difficulty in manœuvring them, and the space was sufficient to allow of some attempt being made at strategical movements of some complexity. Those who took part in it will regard it as a day of instruction, as one which cannot fail to teach them many lessons in the art of warfare. It is to be regretted that the number of cavalry was limited to a handful of the Middlesex Yeomanry, and that the guns were so heavy as to render their being transported from place to place with rapidity a very difficult task. Among the volunteer officers themselves there is an increasing desire that the Government should come to their aid on such occasions, and lend them both guns and horses. But notwithstanding all drawbacks, Monday was well spent by the 23,000 volunteers who had sacrificed their own personal pleasure at the shrine of duty; and though there was no display of tactical or strategical talent, the numerous foreign military attachés who were present could see that in the volunteers this country has a reserve force calculated to do good service in case of necessity.

THE VALUE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

ENGLAND, like a plethoric alderman rich in this world's goods, is liable to perpetual scares. His danger is from insidious disease; ours from the attack of external foes. Our panics recur constantly, and are generally due to the same cause. After a long interval of slumberous apathy we become suddenly aroused to the fact that our military resources are totally inadequate to our needs. Sometimes we strike the note of alarm ourselves; sometimes it follows the plain speaking of hostile critics or lukewarm friends. A generation ago, Sir Francis Head and Sir John Burgoyne weighed our defences in the balance, and found them utterly wanting; a little later, the bellicose vapourings of a few French colonels, eager to curry favour with their Imperial master, convinced us of our helplessness, and led to the establishment of the Volunteers. Within the past few weeks a new Cassandra has appeared. An Austrian officer, after a careful examination of our military forces, has been permitted by that scrupulously patriotic showman, the editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, to inform us that England is impotent, whether for offence or defence, abroad or at home. We congratulate Mr. Knowles on his contributor, although the paper is a little marred by pedantry. The writer exhibits in a crucial degree the incapacity of the foreigner to understand our insular institutions. In order to strengthen his case and justify his conclusions, he begs some questions and emphasises others. But there is a substratum of solid sense underlying even his most extravagant arguments; and if many of his calculations are inaccurate, and his statements far-fetched, some have a certain foundation in fact, and cannot be entirely ignored. It is no new warning which they convey; and we shall be doing wisely if, without yielding too readily to gloomy forebodings, we realise its importance, and lay the lesson closely to heart.

Of the two main questions—England's offensive power and her security from attack—the first may be readily dismissed. It is no doubt true that we are scarcely strong enough to act with decisive effect in any European complication, but we could contribute a well-equipped and reasonably strong contingent to either side in a continental war. The chances are all against our being drawn into such a conflict, and in most cases we could choose our own course, deciding for ourselves whether to interfere or abstain. But in attack, the initiative would rest in other hands. An enemy would scarcely ask permission to invade us when once resolved to attack. All that would remain to us would be to brace up our strength to resist. What if, in some such sudden emergency, we found our strength, not exactly inadequate, but yet strangely misdirected and ill-arranged? There is too much reason to fear that in the face of grave national peril we should find we had reposed too much trust in one line of defence, and had not made enough of others. It is a prevailing impression that our first and chief bulwark is the sea, with the fleet that rides upon it. Yet the value of such a barrier may be over-estimated; in the moment of supreme trial the navy may prove a broken reed. The Channel now is no better than a broad ferry. An invading force, in large ocean-going steamships, might be put across with certainty in a few hours, and in the teeth of hostile winds and waves. The opposition of our squadrons patrolling the Channel might be evaded by a clever stratagem; by a judicious coalition against us, it might be outmatched and overcome. As to the possibility of making good the actual descent, opinions differ. The late Duke of Wellington—no mean authority—has declared that the whole coast, from Portsmouth to the Wash, lies open to an enemy's attack. Since then the development of torpedoes may have introduced a new factor of defensive strength. But the means and extent to which torpedoes would be available to scatter destruction among the invading flotilla are still too imperfectly known to be accepted as conclusive proof of their value. Were it certain that the whole British coast was guarded by a triple line of submarine mines, it might deter our enemies as well as comfort ourselves. In the absence of more positive knowledge, we may assume that we could not rely upon them entirely; and that, having escaped or avoided all other dangers, the foe could effect a landing with, at worst, a certain percentage of loss.

There are those who consider that this, the first great step, accomplished, our defeat would be as good as assured; that the misdirected efforts of the small body of ill-organised troops brought to bear at the decisive point might easily be overcome, and that after one complete victory the march upon London would be easy and secure. The assertion, under existing arrangements, rests upon plausible grounds. But little confidence can be placed upon the official plan by which mobilisation is to be effected in the event of invasion. The skeleton scheme, which occupies many pages of the monthly *Army List*, does not look well even upon paper. It is like a badly constructed Chinese puzzle; each of the constituent pieces is scattered anywhere all over the kingdom. Thus a portion of the brigade of the Chelmsford army corps may be stationed in the south of Ireland, a brigade of the Aldershot corps consists of militia regiments in the north of Scotland. With time the inevitable confusion produced by the movement of bodies of troops to and fro through the length and breadth of the country might be overcome; but we could never count upon such lengthy notice of impending danger as would allow of leisurely mobilisation. Besides, the various units of the several corps would be thus got together for the first time; they would know nothing of their generals, of their staff, or of one another. All those subsidiary services for transport and supply, without which an army can neither move nor exist, would be entirely wanting; and the necessary intricate machinery which should be slowly perfected during peace could not be improvised. Yet a little preliminary care might remedy these serious shortcomings. The most advantageous plan would be to mobilise at certain seasons, like the present, a portion of the army of defence. Each item would then fall into its place in the line, and any difficulty of concentration would be encountered, and could be discussed and corrected betimes. It would then be discovered how far that magnificent force, the Volunteers—which is at present so little appreciated that, in the mobilisation scheme, it is relegated to mere garrison duty—could be more effectively utilised. The military authorities would then probably be forced to admit that, with certain indispensable additions in equipment, the Volunteers might add enormous strength to the active fixed army. Their endurance, their skill in manœuvre, above all their orderliness and submission to discipline, have been once more conspicuous at the Brighton Review; and it is obvious to all unprejudiced military critics that they need but little to become equal to the best infantry in the world. As light troops, working like the Boers in their own country—which they knew by heart—they would probably perform admirable service. When every hedgerow was lined with deadly marksmen, and every farmhouse held like a Hougomont, the Volunteers might convince our foreign critic that he did wrong in omitting them from the sum total of England's military strength. It is quite certain that that strength, more judiciously organised and properly led, would give an excellent account of any enemy who might rashly descend upon our shores. Von Moltke once said that he knew of half a dozen ways of getting into England; but of getting out again—not one. England, indeed, is pretty safe so long as she remains true to her old traditions and to herself.—*World*.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

AFRICAN exploration is a subject that never ceases to be interesting. The mysterious is always attractive, and the Dark Continent is the very home and kingdom of mystery. Traveller after traveller goes out and draws his route line across this portion and that, opening up vast spaces of hitherto unknown land to Western knowledge, and such narratives are always welcomed. The latest contribution to this fascinating literature is embodied in Major Serpa Pinto's two substantial volumes, a work that abounds in information as yet sealed to the world, and episodes of the utmost interest—a book, in fact, which every one who cares to be acquainted with the secrets of Africa will have to read. Starting from Benguella the traveller followed the coast to Dombe, over a rocky country peopled by well disposed races and abounding in game. Beyond Dombe, water, the first necessary of life, is so scarce that there is no population for many days' journey, but as Quillenguas is approached vegetation becomes more luxuriant, and water more plentiful, until at last extensive and fertile valleys are met with, supporting vast herds of cattle of excellent breed. In accordance with the natural advantages of the country, the natives are robust and independent, constantly at war with their neighbours, but nevertheless advancing fast in prosperity and well-being. Leaving Quillenguas, the district of Caconda is entered upon, where altitude and latitude are perpetually in conflict, and divide the twenty-four hours between them, the one making nights cold, the other the days hot; so that agues and fevers are the lot of all until they are acclimatised. But the land is rich and population therefore dense. Indeed, both in Caconda and the most powerful district of Bihe the soil offers extraordinary advantages to the agricultural colonist, while the climate and the character of the natives give promise of great success. As compared, for instance, with the Transvaal, every point, except the possession of gold, is in favour of Bihe. Advancing still further, the traveller remains in distinct fear of the tsetse fly, the scourge of Africa, and in itself sufficient to prevent any country from being colonised; but the region is wealthy in vegetation of useful kinds, a rich soil, abundant water, and intelligent races. First, the Quimbandes, an indolent fruit-eating folk, who trouble themselves as little as possible about anything, but their food and drink and pleasures, next the Luhazes, the honey-hunters, and then the Ambuellas, a race with beautiful women, and so on through all the six tribes who inhabit the Ganguella country, one of the provinces destined in the far future to be among the most flourishing States of the Dark Continent. Then, proceeding south-east, the Zambesi is struck, and affords for the greatest part of the journey to the Western Coast an admirable water-way.

Livingstone and Stanley have set such a high standard of picturesque and thrilling narrative that it is no wonder if some of their successors should seem to fail in their grasp of the reader's attention. Major Serpa Pinto gives the odds against himself by adhering as severely to a brief diary form, even when most tempted to digress into a more attractive style, as he adhered to his own high notion of morals when tempted by the King of the Ambuellas' daughters to marry them offhand. No deficiencies of style, however, can conceal the intrinsic romance and interest of such a journey as Major Pinto's. He started, he tells us, by order of his Government, to explore the country lying between the Portuguese possessions on the east and on the west, with a view to connecting them with a highway of commerce, and opening up the intervening districts to European trade. Major Pinto, therefore, dived into the Dark Continent at one side and emerged at the other, meeting by the way a long series of terrible and grotesque adventures. At starting he met Mr. H. M. Stanley, who had just successfully completed his unrivalled journey across Africa, and in the volumes before us a just tribute of admiration is paid to the wonderful man who dared to traverse that continent of terrors along its most appalling zone. Major Pinto's lines fell to him in more pleasant places, for over a considerable portion of his journey he was travelling in countries where the Portuguese flag was, at any rate nominally, acknowledged, while the first portion was rendered easy by his skirting the frontier of the Transvaal, and so journeying for several hundred miles through European territory. The remaining interval, however, was quite sufficient to make the expedition one of the most notable on record, to kill off by far the greater number of the Major's companions, and to inspire him, as he confesses, with a greater awe of the Dark Continent than he had thought it possible he should ever entertain. Leaving the sparsely-wooded plains of the coast with the baobabs and sycamores behind him, he reached the Huambo country, a district of slave raiders and of talkative people, who live chiefly by the ransoms they extort from the relatives of the women whom they capture, and who spend the best part of each day in the "talk temples" which each village possesses. These form, no doubt, the primitive club, for they are established by the élite of the community for their mutual convenience and shelter with fire, refreshments, and scandal. Kings came to his tent and got so drunk that their councillors had to carry them home again on their backs; while others, possessing the powers of life and death, and all that the African heart could desire, yet visited the traveller's camp, protesting that existence was intolerable to them since they had seen men wearing trousers and had none themselves. African kings are of an affable sort, and only dangerous when baulked of the beads or striped chintz they had hoped for. Major Pinto appears, however, to have taken a high hand with them, for we find him proceeding to hang one for not supplying carriers. It would have been well, indeed, if he had been in earnest in Bihe, and hanged the Sova, for it has seldom been our lot to encounter a more revolting narrative than that which describes the Feast of the Quissurgh, where human beings were boiled up with beef and served in a general hotch-potch of stewed limbs to the cannibal chief and his friends. Indeed the people are not engaging even when discussing more innocent food, for we find they eat carrion and lizards and ants—the last being esteemed an especial luxury. But it is not our purpose to follow the traveller through his lion countries and his leopard wildernesses, his bee-hunting tribes and races of yellow negroes, through his adventures by flood and field, in thorn jungles and broad, swift rivers, terrible cataracts and mountain chasms. Suffice it to say that Major Pinto had an ample share of danger to test his pluck and abundant occasions for putting to the proof the tact and resource which are necessary to make a great traveller.

Yet it is not, after all, in the amount of amusement he gives his readers but in the degree in which he achieves useful ends that the traveller's merit lies, and, inasmuch as Major Pinto accomplished the object he set out to attain, his expedition may be pronounced successful. It is not, of course, comparable either in personal adventure or in public importance with that of Stanly, but still, to the Portuguese Government, it is an exploit of great value. It shows them, in the first place, that travelling is easy and safe over the first third of the distance between the sea-coast and the Zambesi, and that for the remainder it requires only sufficient beads and cloth to ensure the trader a favourable reception by the tribes. As soon as the Zambesi is reached many of the difficulties of African travel cease, for the broad river is undoubtedly the great water-highway between the eastern and the western Portuguese territories. This is, perhaps, the most important point in the results of the expedition, and we will therefore briefly notice the topography of the river. The "Upper" Zambesi, from its sources to the Mozi cataract, is still unknown, and not being on the direct line across the continent comparatively unimportant. But from that cataract to the rapids of Kebrabassa some five hundred miles, the greater portion is easily navigable; while, once past the Kebra rapids, the rest of the river to the sea, about four hundred miles, is an admirable water-way. The rapids themselves could be avoided by side canals, and thus, thanks in no small degree to Major Pinto's journey, an easy route from the western coast to the centre of Africa could be found for the missionary and the trader.—*Daily Telegraph*.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

SETTING downright forgery aside, it is to be feared that the tendency of human kind to sail very close to the wind is likely to provide trade-mark litigation for some time to come. If it could be thought that the tendency to imitate other people's labels and signs sprang only from the poverty of human invention, the brilliant display on the walls of our railway stations would encourage the most determined pessimist to hope for better things. But, unhappily, there is only too much ingenuity—of a kind. Probably no story can be told more humiliating to human dignity than that of eau-de-cologne and its manufacture. No sooner had that agreeable essence acquired a reputation than the imitators went to work and displayed such skill that it is doubtful whether one woman in a hundred of those who use it could pass an examination in eau-de-cologne labels and bottles. Let us look at two bottles—one, of the manufacture known "in the trade" as "the genuine," and the other, which is said to be quite as good, and sold almost everywhere, but confessed, by the most respectable retailers, not to be genuine. The "genuine" is also called "gegenüber," and the other "No. 4." In shape and make the bottles are identical. The throat of each is garnished with a wrapper marked with three black stripes, and the body of each is nearly covered with a broad label, with a broad black stripe and a narrower line inside it at top and bottom. "Johann Maria Farina" is written in apparently the same handwriting on both labels, and both have that flourishing *parafe* which to foreign formal signatures adds somewhat the effect of our ejaculation "my act and deed." Like the "genuine" the other eau-de-cologne is *signee et parafée* "with a vengeance," and to eyes less keen than those of an experienced banker's clerk the bottles, the labels and the flourishes are identical. But to practised vision it becomes evident after a while that the "genuine" label has a very narrow white border outside of the black enclosing lines, while in "No. 4" the black comes quite to the edge; that the "genuine" has an eagle in its escutcheon, absent from that of its rival; that between the escutcheon and the signature are two dots outside of two dashes, also absent from "No. 4"; and that on the "genuine" label three dots are enclosed in the *parafe* itself. When all this is mastered appears the very obvious difference of addr[illegible]. That of the "genuine," as it is call[illegible] commercially, is *gegenüber dem Ju*[illegible]*s-Platz*, while the other bears merely *Julichs-Platz*, No. 4. There is also a difference in the signature. The "r" in the "genuine" Farina—not in the Maria, but only in the surname—is reversed and looks like a "z"; but its rival may not use this German current "r." Yet the similarity of effect in the bottles and labels would deceive all uneducated and many highly-educated persons. No modern trade-mark tribunal would sanction anything like this; but of course the imitator could now plead "user" anywhere.

But Johann Maria of "No. 4" is not the only claimant to the odoriferous honours of the Farina family. There are so many Farinas in the field that one is almost tempted to believe that the inhabitants of the Continent are not unaware of the "Barnstaple trick," as it is called in the West of England. The Barnstaple trick has long been used at municipal and perhaps other elections, and consists in finding a man of the same name as the opposition candidate and bringing him forward for election, to the confusion and bedevilment of the true Amphitryon and the bewilderment of voters. As the pirates whose name was Coats attempted to capture the label of that firm, so many enterprising distillers of essences have hunted round for a man named Farina in whose name their craft might prevail. There are more Farinas than two in Koln itself, and most certainly one Antonio who decks his bottles with gaily-coloured printed labels resembling in no kind of way the rivals of the Julichs Platz. There is also a maker in Turin named Johann Maria Farina, whose labels are most identical with those of the "genuine," only that the "I. M. F." becomes "J. M. F.," the curl being added to the "J," and that *zur Stadt Turin Hochstr, No. III,* replaces the talismanic *gegenüber dem Julichs Platz*. But the quality of paper, the type, and the very words of the advertisement wrapper are exactly copied, and it is printed in German and in French. Now German is hardly the language of Piedmont, where Italian—not "very choice," it is true, but Italian of a sort, nevertheless—is spoken. The Italian establishment is assumed to date from 1763, while the "genuine" dates from 1709, so that there is no question even raised as to who is the imitator who sails so very close to the wind. The fear of Heaven is apparently not very present to the copyist of business emblems, who hopes to escape the curse laid upon him who removes his neighbour's landmark—a crime to ordinary minds very like that of imitating a trade-mark.—*Daily News*.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF NOSES.

EVERY nose has its day. The snub is in favour at present when set among the dainty features of a high-bred feminine face. It is no longer called a snub. There is no English word to express it in its new and fashionable phase. We call it *retrousse* and the Laureate has done the snub nose a great service by describing it as being "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower." Just as kleptomania becomes theft as we descend from the upper to the lower strata of society, so does the very *retrousse* continue to be called a snub when it adorns the rosy face of the dairymaid or the crimson countenance of the cook. The most beautiful woman in England has a nose of the tip-tilted variety. An admirer has described it as an elongated *retrousse*. It is a wonderful nose. Though the lady is not naturally silent, her nose expresses more than her lips. But then we must bear in mind that clever persons use the gift of speech to conceal their thought. It is a sensitive nose, and yet so very impudent on occasions that it becomes a veritable snub, such as a female field-hand might comfortably do with. At times it is almost Greek. There never was such a nose. It reminds the beholder of Marmontel's saying: *Un petit nez retrousse renverse les lois d'un empire.* Such a nose can express so much wit, satire, fun, feeling; each in turn agitates its mobile and dainty tip. The most lovable women have worn just such noses. There is an art in the manner of wearing a snub. It must not be treated as an ordinary nose. It requires to be made much of. A little coquettish toss of the head means a whole volume when the nose is tip-tilted. It conveys the merest sentence when the nasal organ is of the Greek style of architecture. When it is Roman the head should never be tossed.

Adorable on a pretty woman, the pug nose is a dreadful mistake on a man. In vain does he bear his nose with equanimity. His philosophical endurance is interpreted as self-complacency, owing entirely to the shape of his nose; and people say "How conceited plain men always are!" A man with a Greek nose may do a thousand things that a man with a nose like an ace of spades may scarcely think of. 'Tis the snub that looks impudent, but the beguiling Greek nose masculine that is so. When the male possessor of the nose celestial is impudent, he has certainly had undue encouragement, or some one has fooled him to the top of his bent. We then get some such development as the *petit creve* of a past day or the simpering æsthetic of our own. It is inseparable from a certain weak silliness of disposition. James I had a snub nose; so had Richard Cromwell. But for Koscivsko's pug nose, Poland had to-day been free. Boswell's nose was turned up, and it is just the nose one would have expected of the poor little man, insignificant and vain, and unconscious of either insignificance or vanity.

There was a time when a long nose was thought an excellent thing in woman. Not too long, nor too Roman, nor too convex, which would be Jewish; but still long. Now we have changed all that. The prettiest nose of to-day is Greek for half its length, and then turns heavenward with a kind of guilty grace. It is very white and very smooth, of cource. Fatal to such a nose is a long upper lip. This must be short and curved upward a degree more than the nose itself. One constructs the rest of the face from the key-note of the nose just as Hercules from his foot is re-imagined. The dainty little chin, the low broad forehead are essential to complete the picture of the snub-nosed syren of to-day. It does not always indicate taste and refinement, like the Greek nose feminine; but are not these qualities quite out of fashion now-a-days? Women are admired for their *savoir faire* for their gift of repartee, for their social success, for their tact in asking the right people to meet each other at dinner, for their extravagance in balls and the cotillon. Such sentimental ideas as to think modesty a charm, simplicity, a grace, refinement, a recommendation, have long been exploded; and to the new order of things does the snub nose owe its present apotheosis.

Some of it may be attributable to the reaction caused by the undue development of the nasal organ in the female members of the majority of our aristocratic houses. The high-bred English nose is good in a man, but not a thing of beauty in a woman. It is high, sharp, thin along the ridge, and inclined to be red at the tip. It wears an offensive air of ungracious self-assertion, whether its owner intends it or no. It is an embarrassment to a woman of a gentle nature. It is an agregation of an insolent disposition. Servants seldom stay long in families where the noses run to a very large size. On the look-out for petty slights as this sensitive class is always, they fancy they read contempt in the nose of their mistress, and scorn in those of her daughters. "I can't abide them stuck-up airs," they say, and soon give warning. There are people who think there is nothing in a nose—no meaning, no consideration beyond that of ornament or the reverse. It is, on the contrary, fraught with meaning, not only to individuals, but to nations. I see in the idealisation of the snub, a page of English social history which will include some important entries before it is turned over. The history of noses, written aright, would contain in epitome the social history of England.—*Life*.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ALERT.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald*, of February 14, contains an account of the cruise of Her Majesty's ship Alert, Captain Maclear, then in Sydney Harbour. The Alert, which took Sir G. Nares and his companions on the last Polar expedition, has again been told off for special service—namely, to survey useful ship channels in the Straits of Magellan, to clear the routes usually used in the Pacific Ocean, and to survey Torres Straits and passages used by steamers and sailing vessels between them and the Dutch settlements. The first two objects have been accomplished, and in about two months the Alert will leave Sydney in pursuit of the third. The Alert left Portsmouth in 1878, and proceeded to Abrolhos, on the east coast of South America. From thence she proceeded direct to the Straits of Magellan, where she remained surveying the western channels until April last year. After first being occupied in the survey of channels adjacent to the 50th parallel of latitude, Trinidad Channel and Concepcion Channel, with their numerous ports, were examined in detail, and it was found that they were likely to be useful to vessels passing into the Pacific. From thence the vessel proceeded to the main straits, and the work of surveying them was entered upon and continued until the advancing cold season and darkness necessitated its discontinuance and compelled the vessel to go north again. In the southern extremity of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego the climate, for the most part, is something dreadful. It rains about six days out of seven, and that not lightly; for heavy clouds, laden with moisture, are driven from the Pacific Ocean against the hills and deposit immense quantities of water on them. The thermometer varied between 60 deg. and 44 deg. Fahrenheit during the summer, and in March, the coldest month experienced by the Alert, it went down to 34 deg. The scenery, judging from the photographs, is remarkably fine, and indeed would rival much found in Sydney Habour. It is Norwegian in charater and generally very bold. In some places there are near the water's edges narrow strips of low-lying lands covered with Fuegean beech, other trees, and small plants and mosses. In some places there are extensive forests, but the trees are stunted, and remarkable for the enormous quantity of decayed timber among them. The shores are indented with bays, which afforded good anchorage for the Alert, and which, with the straits, are dotted with islands that bring to remembrance the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawren[illegible], so picturesque are they. Then there are h[illegible]e, many hundreds of feet in height [illegible]ead-lands lying at their bases, and [illegible], with deep waters found in Norw[illegible] [illegible]ords suggestive of those two [illegible]y, and having at their heads glaciers [illegible]thousand feet in height. Behind these towers are high, bare hills and mighty snow-capped mountains. But the most striking features in the configuration of the land are occasional mountains of barren, weatherworn rock. Some of these are as high as the glaciers referred to, and cascades, the magnitude of each being equal to that of a small river, run down their sides. The noise of water falling from so great a heignt as two thousand feet sounded like distant thunder. The attractiveness of the cascades is, unfortunately, only occasionally enhanced by sunlight effects. The waters of the bays abound in kelp. There were also found in them numbers of the steamer duck. The wings of this birds are too small to enable it to fly, but they are used as means of progression along the surface of the water; and, as they beat this with rapid strokes, they produce a noise similar to that of the paddles of a steamer. There are numerous ports in the straits which would afford temporary anchorage, but only one of them is of considerable dimensions. During the last months of the year little was seen of the natives of Terra del Fuego, and it was supposed they were engaged on the western rocks fishing; but in January and February they returned to the inner channels, and followed the Alert from port to port with a view of obtaining provisions from her. They were quiet but rather intrusive; one party, consisting of three families, attaching themselves to the ship and congregating at meal-times round the sailors in what, considering the odours their skins emitted, was unpleasant proximity. They are a remarkable race—remarkable in so far as they move in the lowest grades of civilization. The men are ugly, the women uglier than the men, and both are copper-coloured, have matted black hair and huge shark-like mouths. Indeed, their mouths must be larger than those of any other known race. Considering the struggles they have for existence and the humidity of the atmosphere they live in, they were more fully fleshed than was anticipated; but, like the trees of their forests, they do not appear long-lived, no old individuals being seen among them. For some time the manner of disposing of their dead remained a mystery, but by dint of search Mr. North and the doctor of the Alert found a female buried in a split in a rock from which they inferred that the dead are placed in splits or caverns in rocks and covered with stones. Efforts were made to ascertain where they made their canoes, but they were unsuccessful. Portages made of trees were found, however, over which it was evident canoes had been carried, and it was supposed that the canoes were made in the interior and carried to the seashore. Those who followed the ship did so in bark canoes, and, as each successive port was reached, went ashore, where they erected for themselves huts of boughs with skins laid roughly over them. The huts were too low for a person to stand upright in, and, like those occupied by Esquimaux, were semi-globular. In spite of the coldness of the climate, the natives remained almost nude, even during the winter months, though occasionally some threw sealskins over their shoulders. They relied upon coatings of dirt for warmth apart from that they obtained by crouching over fires, but were always shivering with cold outside their wigwams. So long as they were supplied from the ship with provisions—and these frequently disagreed with them—they would not fish, neither would they work, being in this respect closely akin to their congeners, the Australian aboriginals. Though they have fires, they seem too indolent to cook much, and frequently eat their seal flesh *au naturel*, even though it is decomposed. Those on board the vessel were mild-mannered, but given to annexing articles belonging to the sailors, and on this account a close watch was kept upon them. Generally the race are suspicious of strangers, and until their confidence in them is thoroughly established the women are always sent inland. When their suspicions are dispelled they mingle with Europeans freely enough, but do not attempt to converse much with them. The white sealers they regard as enemies who rob them of their livelihood, and when the two races meet on the same hunting ground a collision generally takes place. The Feugeans are armed with well-made spears and light bows and arrows. The shafts of the spears are 8ft. long; the heads are of bone, and inserted into them in such a manner that they become loose when they enter a body, though they remain connected with the shaft by means of thongs of sealskin, made pliable by being drawn by the women between their teeth. The bows are small and light, being made of the native beach, and their thongs are also of sealskin. The arrows are neatly and curiously fashioned. They consist of smooth shafts, the thickness of ordinary penholders, tipped with feathers, armed with glass heads, and are each about 2 ft. long. Their peculiarity consists in their heads. These were formerly made from obsidian or natural glass; but civilization advanced in the peculiar form of whisky, which the sealers took to comfort them in these low latitudes, and in this form it was pretty quickly adopted by the natives, who not only enjoyed the contents of the bottles, but ingeniously utilised the bottle for making arrow-heads. Thus it happens that the arrow heads they use are made of glass. For a long time of board the Alert it was a mystery how they could be so well formed, but at length the secret was revealed by a Fugean, who took a piece of broken glass, laid it on a cloth in his hand, and, with a nail, pressed pieces out of the glass until he had not only made the edges as sharp as razors, but produced a head similar in form to that which painters place on the shafts of Cupid. The butts of the heads are placed in slits in the shafts, and secured in them by means of light strips of sealskin. Although in those arrows and spears the men have very fair implements of hunting, they seem to suffer from the want of food. They catch seals when the weather permits them, and they also catch cormorants, by taking hold of their legs when the birds are asleep in trees; and they also hunt fish in shallow waters, their dogs, trained for the purpose, assisting them. The natives are mimetic to a degree which makes it difficult for a stranger to acquire a knowledge of their language. Their powers in this direction are quite equal to those attributed to Patagonians. For instance, if a white man desires to learn what is Fuegean for nose, he will touch his own nose, perhaps, and utter its name. The Fuegean will copy him in every particular, but will not attempt to pronounce the name in his native tongue. It was in the hope of surmounting this difficulty and with the hope also of his acquiring a knowledge of English, and becoming useful as an interpreter, a Fuegean was induced to reside on board the Alert. A suitable subject was found in Picton Channel, who was christened Tommy Picton, and ranked on board as cook's mate. The man was dressed and fed as a seaman and worked like one, and hopes were entertained that in a short time he would be enabled to provide the officers with useful information concerning the channels. But civilization did not agree with Tommy. His constitution shrank before it, as do the constitutions of the Maoris or the Indians. A high diet of biscuit and salt junk brought on repeated attacks of indigestion, and clothing resulted in bronchitis, and after three months' battle with the combined influences of the two maladies, and just as he was commencing to be useful Tommy unfortunately died. During his residence with the Alert men he attended religious service, and when he was buried his burial was conducted according to the rites of the Church of England and with the formalities appertaining to that of a blue jacket. His pay, as his friends could not be found, will be handed to Greenwhich Hospital. The Alert subsequently proceeded to Otway and Skyring Waters, her object being to visit the coal mines. These are being worked at a depth of 36ft., but the coal, although it makes good gas at Buenos Ayres and is plentiful, is not suitable for steaming purposes, although it may improve in this direction as greater depths are attained. Only 15 men are employed at the mines. The country, and also some of the islands of Fuego, were being explored by men in the employ of the Chilian Government, but who were recalled on the war between Chili and Peru breaking out. While on a visit to Sandy Point, a Chilian settlement, there were seen a number of Patagonians, who had come in from the Pampas to sell hides and obtain store goods. It was impossible to reconcile their appearance regarding heights with the descriptions given by early voyagers. They were not nearly so huge as they had been pictured, being of ordinary height; but their faces were massive; which, with the clothes they wore, at first promoted the delusion that they were gigantic. In April last the Alert left the Straits and proceeded to Coquimbo, in Chili, where she refitted. In June she proceeded across the Pacific Ocean in pursuit of her second object, taking soundings at intervals of about 600 miles, and finding the average depth to be 2,100 fathoms. On arrival at Tuamotu Archipelago, or Law Island, near Tahiti, the search for vigias, or reported reefs, was commenced. Some of these were found to exist, and their positions were accurately determined. Others had no existence, and the reports that they existed seem to have originated from voyagers seeing the waters coloured peculiarly by clouds, or agitated by fish, or abounding with seaweed. The magnitude of the work in which the Alert is engaged may be judged from the fact that in searching for a reported reef 1,200 or 1,500 miles are traversed to and fro, soundings being taken as quickly as possible the whole of the distance. Generally the sounding tubes brought up globigerma ooze, which indicates that there is no reef or shoal near the locality from which it is procured. On reaching Lavuca a plan of the harbour was made. Since leaving it several doubtful reefs were searched for and removed from the chart. In April the Alert will resume her voyage, and, it is anticipated, will be occupied two years in the work she has before her.

A TRAMP PARADISE.

THE British tramp would seem to have discovered some special excellence either in the climate or the poor law arrangements of South Shropshire. In 1875, only 496 of these unsavoury wanderers were relieved at the cost of the ratepayers, but last year the number reached 2,547. It was shown, too, by the superintendent of police who brought the matter before the Board of Guardians that the process of augmentation has assumed quite a regular character. In 1876 there was an increase of about 100, followed by one of nearly 500, and so on, year after year, until the figure reached its present alarming dimensions. As no similar growth of vagrancy has taken place concurrently in other parts of the country, we are inclined to imagine that the tramp must be too well treated in South Shropshire. It is well known that the fraternity pass the word to one another as to what sort of hospitality may be expected, both from the public and the poor law authorities, in any district. If we remember rightly, the Billericay Union used to be a great favourite with them, on account of the excellence of the "skillagolee" there served out, and the lightness of the work demanded in return. In other parts, the authorities are hard enough, but the public have acquired a name for indiscriminating benevolence which attracts tramps from all parts of the country. We doubt not that when inquiry is instituted into the blight which has fallen upon South Shropshire, one or other of these causes—perhaps both—will be found to have been in operation.—*Globe*.

RUSSIAN "STUDENTESSES."

THE Sophie, who was executed with four Nihilists at St. Petersburg, was near being the daughter-in-law of Mouraiwieff, the man of the Polish atrocities of nineteen years ago. Her family intended her to be the wife of Constantine, the General's son. She had a Polish governess—a Jewess—a 'vert to Orthodoxy, who set her against him and prepared her mind for the reception of Socialist doctrines by denunciations of Russian officialism and of the Court. Women of semi-barbarous States, when not plunged headlong into frivolity, have more character and brain power than their sisters who belong to a higher order of civilisation. Of the different exotic studentesses in the Quartier Latin and at Zurich, the Russian is on the uppermost plane. The sentiment of vanity does not appear to exercise much governing influence upon her conduct. She is quiet, silent, and applies herself with perseverance to her studies. She is also sweet-voiced. The Russian studentess's mouth keeps shut when she is smiling—a terrible sign. Monna Lisa smiled with closed lips. She was to be feared, as well as loved. The bulge forwarp of the upper part of the Russian studentess's forehead is remarkable. It appears that a forehead of this peculiar development takes in scientific truth as revealed by Paul Bert, and is indifferent to the fancies of Caro, and the eclectic philosophy of Janet. It also nurtures theories on the relations of students to studentesses, which Paris concierges are unable to understand. Platonism, as an aid to mental development, is a favourite notion of the Russian girl, who aspires to be a Nihilist or a doctress.

The French police with difficulty can track Russian young ladies studying in the Quartier Latin, to revolutionary lairs. They keep very much to themselves, and their male friends are generally compatriots. But as they are not to be seen at the offices of the Orthodox Church in the Rue Daru, there is a presumption that they sympathise with Nihilists. The discipline of the Greek Church, its rigorous fasts and pilgrimages, tend to form women of Sophie Perowskaia's spirit. Penance is not a grimace. A Russian lady's idea of a pilgrimage is a long journey undertaken under hard conditions. Sackcloth takes the place of linen next the skin, and black bread and vegetable soups from the diet. The boards on the deck of a river-boat are thought a too luxurious bed. Middle. Perowskaia early conceived that she had a gospel of liberty to preach, and went to wisper it into the ears of peasants and artisans. The action follows close upon the idea among half-civilised people, which is reason why they go farther in good and ill than the hesitant whole *civilisée*. She started on her mission, destitute of money, at the age of sixteen, and joined in the rude labours of those whom she went to exhort. Madness is alienation from human interests. Sophie Perowskaia appears to have been in sympathy with the drudges of Russian society, to whom she chose to descend. Cousins of hers, who remember her childhood, say she was naturally thoughtful, disinterested, and tranquil. She was educated at the same school as the Duchesse de Morny, but after her time. Her forehead was of such abnormal development, that water on the brain was feared. She got hold—nobody exactly knows how—of her Socialist gospel there. What it was, she stated at a trial which she stood three years ago. The regicidal article of faith was added after she had escaped from captivity, and when hiding from the police. Vera Sassoulitch is a bad conspirator. Sophie Perowskaia was, though intrepid, energetic and disinterestedly devoted, as cunning as a fox, and knew how to take the simple and to circumvent the wily. There are the elements of a powerful drama in the life and death of this gently-nurtured woman, who voluntarily and for twelve years exposed herself to the ills of poverty in the most rigorous climate in Europe. She was for eighteen months a washerwoman, and got through her business so well that her employer never suspected her of being a patrician. She also went on the tramp for 1,000 versts, sometimes alone and sometimes with fellow apostles, who lent her their clothes. Imagine a Lady Clara Vere de Vere going on such an expedition! She lost her beauty in her peregrinations and stormy adventures. The law officer who interrogated her and prepared the indictment was Constantine Mouraiwieff, her first lover.—*Truth*.

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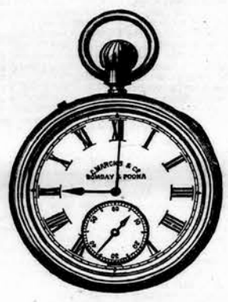
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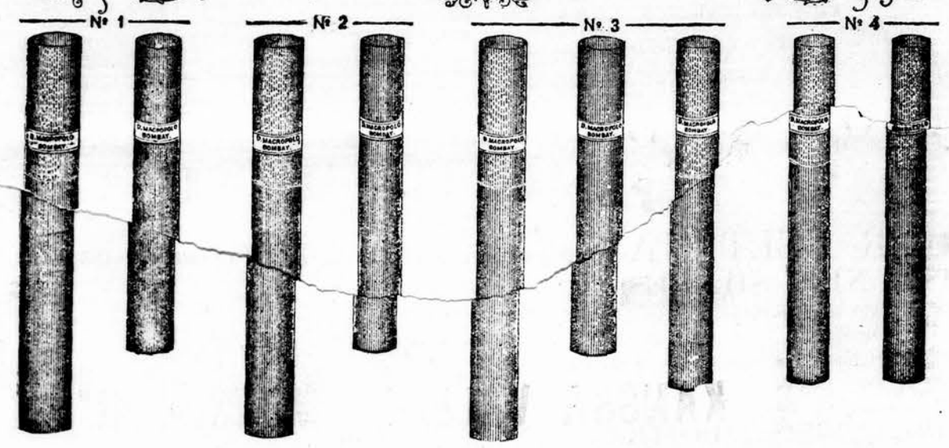
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**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 galls. Rs. 3; 4 galls. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

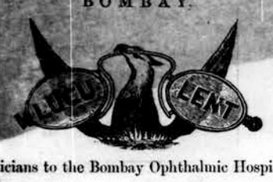
CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls., or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estèphe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.



Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,300 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE. Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

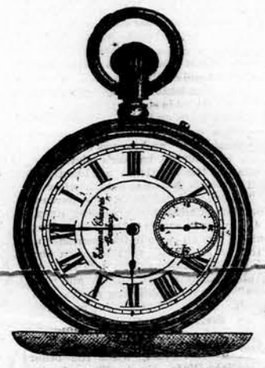
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In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
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BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
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WATCHES,



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EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 19.

BEGS to submit his retail PRICE LIST OF FIRST-CLASS WATCHES which defy comparison, *viz.*:—

GERMAN SILVER Keyless Horizontal Watch	Rs. 14
Do. do. do. do. superior quality	18
Do. do. do. do. Lever	20
CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER KEYLESS WATCH	25
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Do. do extra quality	45
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ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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ENGLISH GOODS. SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.
ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,043—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

The S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th May, 1881. Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th May
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st May
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,909 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314-5 feet; breadth, 38-3 feet; depth, 26-6 feet. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by WINDSOR and NEWTON,

On sale by their appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

Catalogues free on application.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... „ 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts..................Cash Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5 4
Do. Pts.................. „ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT,

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap,
in boxes of 3 tablets;
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,
in small bars.

Petroleum, Petroline, Coal-Tar, and Juniper Tar-Oil Soaps.

TREACHER'S Prickly Heat Lotion,
Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
16TH APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE

Will present the greatest success of the present Century, the Romantic Moral Drama,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLEY,

As first performed at Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Shelby, a Tobacco Planter and Slave-owner in Kentucky....Mr. Frank Frost.
Tom Loker, a Yankee Slave Hunter....Mr. John Fulton.
Phineas Fletcher, a Benevolent Quaker Farmer....Mr. James Maas.
Marks, a Scheming Yankee Lawyer....Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Thomas Wilson, a Southern Citizen who don't like the idea of owning Slaves....Mr. M. Williams.
George Harris, a Quadron Slave ..Mr. Charles Davis.
Little Harry, his three-year-old son....Little Freddy.
Uncle Tom, a Negro Slave on Mr. Shelby's Plantation....Mr. T. B. Butler.
Mr. St. Clair, a Cotton Planter ..Mr. Frank Frost.
Simon Legree, a South County Slave Dealer and Planter....Mr. James Maas.
Sambo } Quimbo } Legree's Slave Drivers ..Volunteers.
Auctioneer, the Keeper of a Slave Mart....Mr. Charles Davis.
Mr. Squimpton Cote, a Yankee Speculator....Mr. Fulton.
Ferryman's Boy, a Negro Boatman....Volunteer.
Jack Ward, an Assistant Overseer....H. Franklyn.
Aunt Ophelia, a Yankee Spinster who does not like Southern life..Miss Sallie de Angelis.
Eliza Harris, George's Wife, a Young Quadron Slave of Mr. Shelby's....Miss Minnie Esmond.
Topsy, a Black Diamond ....Miss Victoria Loftus.
Little Eva, St. Clair's only child ..Little Dolly Loftus.
Aunt Chole, wife of Uncle Tom, a Slave Woman....Miss Wilton.
Jane } Rosa } Slaves....Volunteers.
Mrs. Shelby, wife of the Tobacco Planter....Miss de Angelis.
Jane } Lucy } Emeline } Cotton-picking Slaves ..Volunteers.

Slaves, Slave Hunters, Negroes, etc.

NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT PROPERTIES, PERFECT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, &c., &c.

Box Office at SOUNDY & CO's.
PRICES AS USUAL.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

CHEAP PASSAGES. BOMBAY TO HULL.

THE S. S. "SANDAL," sailing on MONDAY EVENING, has good accommodation for a few passengers. Apply to

Capt. KENNEDY,
Prince's Dock, or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agent.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE new Steamer CORINTH, 2,568 tons, 300 H. P., will sail for Marseilles direct about 18th May.

Has accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

The Steamer is anchored close to Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to visit her.

Fare Rs. 400.

Apply to CAPTAIN HOLLOWAY on board, or JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co.

AUSTRIANA.—Notice of her arrival today is hereby given. She will discharge her cargo in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1881.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WE have been appointed agents for GEORGE WRIGHT & Co., of London, whose Billiard Tables are now so much esteemed. Prices on application.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

The following is copy of Certificate just received from Lepel Griffin, Esq., the Resident at Indore.

"I am quite satisfied with the Billiard Table of George Wright & Co., London, that you have sent me. It is true and fast, and in every respect a first-rate table.

"Lepel Griffin."

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, and sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

A PERFECT SUMMER DRINK. SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

A DELICIOUS and wholesome PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest aroma and taste, is agreeable, invigorating and invaluable as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

VIN-VITÆ is beneficial to women during lactation, and especially during the convalescent stage of many depressing disorders.

VIN-VITÆ is safely recommended to patients in cases where alcoholic beverage is objectionable.

VIN-VITÆ is strongly commended to the notice of those whose Mental and Physical Powers are overstrained by much brain-work and bodily exertion.

Per dozen... ... ...Rs. 2 8
Per dozen cases ... ... „ 5 8

VIN-VITÆ is prepared only by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1872..................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical; one application lasts a week.

NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.

NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.

NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.

NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.

NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.

NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.

NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.

NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
27 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
30 0	OLD DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	30 0
30 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	30 0
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	30 0
30 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	30 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit	Cash
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Rs. 4 0 per yard	Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Rs. 6 8 per yard	Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour...Rs. 8, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men .... „ 10-8, 12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY,
24TH OF MAY.
GRAND AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in future advertisement.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	F F	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 21-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

MORENAS & CO.

(ICE CONFECTIONERS.)

MORENAS and Co..............ICES.
MORENAS and Co..............SYRUPS.
MORENAS and Co..............COMFITS.
MORENAS and Co..............WINES.
MORENAS and Co..............SPIRITS.
MORENAS and Co..............OZO.
MORENAS and Co..............PHOSPHO.
MORENAS and Co..............VIVONE.
MORENAS and Co..............VIN-VITÆ.

15, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinry General Meeting of the Company held on Friday, the 29th April, 1881.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, board and conveyance to and from the Fort into private omnibus. Terms Rs. 150 per month, including ice, lights and warm baths, punka coolies extra.—H. HAMILTON and Co. 14th May, 1881.

WANTED TENDERS for supplying ICE BOXES and NUMDAS. Full particulars on application to C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

WANTED, a HOUSE at Breach Candy, Malabar Hill or Cumbala Hill for one, two, or more years. Apply to "T.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a young man who talks Russian, German, Persian, and French, a situation; he would accept any place offered to him. Ad. Danish Consul, Fort.

FOR SALE, a son of BAY MALTON, dark bay, equal to 15 stone. Apply at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a BHISTI BUFFALO, accustomed to carry a large puckal of water.

FOR SALE at to-day's BENNETT'S auction one English miniature office BROUGHAM, with or without a Bay Horse, very quiet in harness.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

TOURISTS' HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—First Class Board and Lodging. For particulars apply to the MANAGER on the premises.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds, also parts and accessories, as well as repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND Central Hotel.—Cool, centrally located, newly furnished. Best Table in Bombay. Special inducements to regular boarders.—G. AGRATI.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 21 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, has received per "Ravenna" Gents Silk Hats, Waterproofs, Monsoon Boots and Goloshes all sizes, and L. Silk Gloves.

FOR SALE, a new iron overstrung trichord PIANO, by Manu of Heidelburg, in handsome ebonized walnutwood case. Enquire of Holloway, Steamer Corinth, care of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co.

ON FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction in their Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, a lot of REAL PEARLS on account and risk of Manocklal Ghanshamdass.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

TO LET in Hornby Row, from 1st June next, the second and third floors of house No. 5, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea and very airy. For particulars apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.—Only two remaining BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 600 and Rs. 300. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THREE furnished BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300, Rs. 250, and Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

CUMBALA HILL.

TWO upper-storied BUNGALOWS, rent Rs. 125 and Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

TWO very desirable commodious BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 275 and Rs. 250. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

PARADISE LODGE, on Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant Road, rent Rs. 225. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant for the supply of one thousand tons of best "BURMAH TEAK TIMBER."

F. MATHEW, Agent & Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1881.

FOR SALE

A "GIFFARD PATENT FREEZING COMPANY'S MACHINE" (expected by s. s. SESTOS in about 10 days) capable of making about 2¼ tons of ice in a day; no chemical of any kind required. For further particulars apply to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
31, Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM INDIA TO BOSTON U. S. A.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS from London to Boston, sailing regularly every ten or twelve days, and are prepared to issue through Bills of Lading from here to Boston, at rates of freight that include all transhipment charges, &c., in London.

Further particulars will be given on application.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 21 „ „	
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 31 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS. "THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes :—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 „	„ 50
12 „	„ 60
14 „	„ 75
16 „	„ 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALE CAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

OUR telegraphic column gives another message received to-day regarding the Silver Conference in Paris, but if it had been specially constructed with a view to concealing the actual progress of its affairs it could not have better answered the purpose. Knowing as we did the original programme put forward by France and America it went without saying that the representatives of these nations would express themselves in favour of bi-metallism. What we really wait to learn is whether, in the face of what has already fallen from the representatives of England and Germany, an attempt will be made to carry out bi-metallism with such support as has already been given by the minor financial States. Until we have something definite on this point, all reports regarding the Conference will be no better than so much waste paper, except that so long as any definite announcement is delayed the stronger will be the belief that nothing whatever will come of the movement.

The Bank of England return as telegraphed by Reuter shows no appreciable change in the position, and rates of discount in the open market are also unaltered; but stocks look weaker, Consols being quoted ⅛ lower at 102¼, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ down at 104⅛. French Rentes continue unchanged at 120¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows a decline of ⅛ in both Fours and Fours-and-a-half, which are quoted at 84½ and 91⅞ respectively.

In the General Produce Markets there is no movement to notice.

Piece-Goods in Manchester continue quiet, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, while closing firm for Americans with an advance of 1-16d. both on the spot and to arrive, showed increased depression in Surats, which on the spot are again in some instances 1-16d. lower. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, but that after all says little in the face of the extremely low offers now being received here from the Continental markets, which after all have as much to say now towards values here as the Liverpool advices. In New York yesterday prices were unchanged both for ready and forward shipment. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	7,000	3,500	1,800
Six days do.	40,000	21,700	15,100
Total since 1st Sept	5,400,400	4,697,700	4,338,100

EXCHANGE opened weak with many more buyers than sellers at a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing figures, and during the day a further partial decline of 1-32d. was established, 3 months' Credits having been done at 1s. 8 1-32d. Although no great amount of paper came out at the decline, a steadier tendency was apparent during the day and before the close a recovery of 1-32d. was apparent from the lowest point. So far as can be seen, this slight reaction had no basis beyond the usual tendency to recovery after a sharp decline and the general position remains in all its surroundings as weak as ever. We quote:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „	2f. 12c	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16 per cent. discount for demand and ⅞ for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although fairly steady, has not been quite so strong as yesterday, and we now quote Fours Rs. 102 11-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110¼.

The SHARE MARKET has not been quite so active to-day. There has still been a considerable amount doing in Spinning and Weaving Mills at, in some cases, a further slight improvement, but all round the general feeling has been quieter, and in most cases there has been no change. Wynaad gold mine are Re. 1 lower at Rs. 21.

COTTON shows continued quietness. Sellers in some cases have endeavoured to obtain Re. 1 per candy more than yesterday, and buyers have enquired after Cotton rather more, but the result has only been a limited business, and looking to the comparatively large supply now becoming available, the difficulty about freight for early shipment and the extreme dulness at home, there is nothing to indicate the probability of an early improvement in values.

SEEDS and WHEAT remain practically unchanged as regards rupee prices.

FREIGHTS are firm at unaltered rates. The engagements making for early shipment are not large, but steamers for June loading continue to be fixed at comparatively full rates. The ship Hospodar is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 50s. per ton with concessions, but, in more ways than one, this requires confirmation.

PIECE-GOODS keep very quiet with no change in prices. The off-take keeps at about 300 packages a day and, if anything, up-country buyers seem more disposed to anticipate a further decline than any improvement.

COALS are firm with no change in values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,425
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	5,500	5,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,505
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2	485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,470
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	125
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	915
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	875
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	645
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	365
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,025
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,825
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,590
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,180
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	825
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	405
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	940
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	85

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	975
Fort Canning Co.	8,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	6500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,340
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	7½	840
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	21

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain J. H. Robson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,532 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Eugene, 730 tons, Captain F. Eggers, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE ship Hospodar, 1,549 tons, Captain R. Kell, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (1st January) with a cargo of 2,269 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Castore, 1,342 tons, Captain J. Mahorich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15th April) with the following passengers:—Mrs. Clement and child, Mrs. Turner and 5 deck. She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste—80 casks beer, 1 box gold coins, 6 packages glassware, 10 tons coals, 40 packages goods 26 bales twist, and 50 packages papers. From Aden—9 packages heerabole, 2 packages gunnies, 48 packages sharkfins, 6 packages gum, 20 packages bysabole, 5 boxes specie, and 3 packages goods. From Jeddah—9 packages specie. From Alexandria—3 packages silk. From Constantinople—8 packages medicine, and 1 box gold coins. From Smyrna—5 bags raisins.

THE ship Austriana, 1,519 tons, Captain J. Gibbs, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (20th December) with the following cargo:—8,249 packages and 34,412 bars iron, 804 packages glass, 400 casks beer, 56 casks blacking, 408 packages papers, 42 cases eau de cologne, 30 cases slate pencil, 540 packages oil, 15 cases pumice stone, 87 kegs iron nails, 200 kegs red lead, 146 packages paints and colour, 375 packages whiting, 102 cases gin, 11 cases slates, 37 cases wine, 1,450 casks cement, 8 packages piece-goods, 21 packages earthenware, 50 cases bottles, 315 packages gunpowder, 93 packages glassware, 10 cases matches, 12 cases biscuits, 280 cases oilmanstore, 25 cases brandy, 13 packages veneger, 3 cases mustard, and 10,832 planks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Hospodar (s)	Relly	Liverpool, Jan. 1.
13	Austriana	Gills	London, Dec. 20.
	Castore (s)	Mahorich	Trieste, April 15.
	Reciprocity	Jones	Newcastle, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Avoca (s)	Murray	China.
	Sheikh (s)	Robson	Antwerp.
	Culna (s)	Cave	Calcutta.

The barque Eugene, Eggers, to Mauritius, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Castore, to Trieste.
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Brahmin, to United Kingdom.
Ship Valkyrien, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Mirzapore (s)	Paris	London, March 8.
	D. Buckingham (s)	Turner	London, March 26.
	Mira (s)	Leportier	Liverpool, April 4.
	Culzean	Pirnie	London, Jan. 24.
7	Satara (s)	Morby	Port Blair.
8	Busheer (s)	Harris	Rangoon, May 2.
9	Madura (s)	Staratt	Singapore, April 21.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Penang, April 20.
	Star of Italy (s)	Shaw	London, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Steamers Lord Nelson and Commilla. Barque Souverain.

May 7.—Steamers Eldorado, Kilwa, Poona, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
9	Africa (s)	......	Calcutta.
	El Dorado (s)	......	Calcutta.
10	Poona.. (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
10	Africa (s)	......	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. B. Brown—200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Khersonese—67 bales cotton, Heerjee Moorjee.
City of Baltimore, (s)—104 bales cotton, Mahadewjee Velljee; 1,200 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 406 cwts. Massoor dall, Soonderdass Jairam; 196 cwts. Ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 512 cwts. wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 101 ales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, (s)—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Supreme—500 cwts. bones, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lucretia (s)—1,000½ cwts. linseed and 20,001 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Muskota—2,009 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Red Star (s)—850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sheikh (s)—3,895¼ cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Mathew Curtis (s)—950 oales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

W. D. Lawrance—1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Surat (s)—90 bales silk, P. and O. Company.

FOR PORT SAID.

Thibet (s)—121 packages tobacco, P. and O. Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—61 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzerbhoy Thavier; 11 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 42 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 4 bags rice, 5 bags wheat, and 1 bag gram dall, Passoomull Assoomull; 5 cwts Cambay stone, and 1 case toordall, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 17 packages bysabole, Cassum Bhanjee; 99 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 40 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldas; 249 bales cotton, Dewoomull Suchanund; 128 bales cotton, Ludha Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 75 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 30 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—80 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 120 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.
City of Baltimore (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 10 bales hides, Rehmanbhoy Rasoolbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow; 13 cases gum, S. A. Brothers and Co.
J. B. Brown—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia (s)—1,643 bales cotton, 429 packages coffee, 13 bales senna, 464 packages ginger and 80 packages tea, the P. and O. Co; 900 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mathew Curtis (s)—216 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Brahmin—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Supreme—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sandal (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Muskata—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Duncraig—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Castor (s)—1,850 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 21 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet (s)—92 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Castor (s)—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet (s)—124 cwts. coffee, H. S. Misree; 6 cases silk and 31 bales carpets, P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—44 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 30 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Thibet (s)—25 bundles silk, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12TH MAY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	3·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind*	NW, SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	259

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Lynch, Captain, 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Deccan.

May 12.

Gregory, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, from Mooltan.

May 13.

Simmonds, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Gold-Adams, Lieut., 74th Foot, on leave, to England.

May 13.

Gregory, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, to Secundrabad.
Cuningham, Major, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 13, 1881.

The Commandant has very great pleasure in announcing that, by a letter to hand from the Military Secretary, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable A. E. Hardinge, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been pleased to accept the Honorary Colonelcy of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. While conferring this distinction on the Regiment His Excellency has been pleased further to intimate that its prosperity and efficiency will become to him an object of personal interest.

Bearing this in mind, the Commandant feels sure that all members will, by regular attendance at parades and at the range, so strive to make themselves efficient in all respects as to prove themselves deserving of the honour bestowed on the Corps by so distinguished an officer as His Excellency the present Commander-in-Chief.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

EX S. S. "TEBE."

ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone,

Solid square........................Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... „ 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PINTO—May 12th, at New Sonapur, Bombay, Andre Francisco Pinto, son of J. C. Pinto, Proprietor Alexandra Hotel, Matheran, aged 17 years. His funeral took place at the Daravee Cemetry in the evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—April 29th, at Prome, British Burmah, the wife of Major George Alexander, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

DEATHS.

FLOOD—April 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. John Flood, aged 65 years.

GLASGOW—April 28th, at Dehra Doon, William Henry Frederick Glasgow, son of the late Captain W. G. Glasgow, 53rd Regiment B. N. I., aged 27 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

IT is a sign of the hasty spirit which has presided over the attempt to improve the law relating to our Small Cause Courts that there are so many provisions of the Bill in its present shape which bear no relation to anything in the previous draft, do not rise out of the discussion which has taken place on that previous draft, and are, in great part, opposed to the objects set forth in the "statement of objects and reasons" which accompanied the original publication of the Bill. The public has reason to complain that a measure, for which no particular anxiety had manifested itself, has been launched in so premature a manner as to require at once, and before a month's experience has been got of its working, modifications of so material a kind.

With the view of relieving the High Court, the Bill, it will be remembered, extends the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts from an upper limit of Rs. 1,000 to one of Rs. 2,000. Cases of the kind contemplated are at present tried in the High Court, where the losing side has in all cases a right of appeal from one judge to two, both on questions of law and of fact, and, in exceptional cases, an appeal from two judges to a Full Court. From the Small Cause Court itself, as at present constituted, there is no appeal to the High Court on the question of fact; and the appeal on a point of law is of a limited description. It became, therefore, at once a question as to whether the suits for sums from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 should carry to the Small Cause Courts anything to correspond with the very wide right of appeal which such suits now enjoy. The Bill as originally drafted did not provide an appeal; but in the statement of objects and reasons the question was discussed, and it was plainly indicated that some such provision would eventually be made.

Turning to the amended draft we find that the difficulty has been solved in a very thorough-going manner indeed. In all these suits a motion is to lie to the High Court—*not* for the mere appeal on points of law, which is the only appeal possible at present from the Small Cause Court; *not* even for the appeal as to law and fact, on a perusal of the evidence, which would put the Small Cause Court on a level in this matter with the other inferior courts enjoying appeal; *but for a re-trial of the whole case from beginning to end, evidence and all.* This unique and extraordinary provision is at the last moment inserted in a Bill, among whose professed objects a desire to assimilate the procedure of the Small Cause Courts to that of our other Courts, and to relieve the High Court are certainly not the least prominent. This is not, however, the worst. We have seen that the question as to what manner of appeal should be secured to the new cases brought for the first time within the jurisdiction of the lower courts was in a manner forced upon the drafters of this Bill. The solution provided appears to us to be the worst that could have been hit upon. In cases where a re-trial is granted, the previous proceedings at the Small Cause Court will go for absolutely nothing, and the "relief" secured to the High Court will be the unsubstantial fragment of a vision. But if it was considered necessary, in removing these cases from the High Court to deprive suitors in no respect of the privileges they at present secure by bringing these suits in the High Court, what temptation was there, we ask—other than the "opportunity," as Mr. Stokes would call it—to extend this anomalous and objectionable right to a re-trial to suits now within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and in the enjoyment of that limited right of appeal only, on points of law, from the narrow scope of which no practical inconvenience that we know of has been felt. Yet this has been done. The right to apply for a new trial in the High Court is to extend to all suits for sums of Rs. 500 and upwards. We shall consider immediately the nature of the "relief" to the High Court involved in saddling it with the re-trial, or even the consideration as to whether re-trial shall be granted, in cases which have hitherto enjoyed only an appeal on points of law. But in the meantime we must not omit to notice the safeguard taken against frivolous and vexatious applications for re-trial. All such applications must be accompanied by the affidavit of the suitor—a document which as often as not confines itself to stating that the suitor for one reason or another *wants* a new trial—and a certificate from the counsel employed, if counsel have been employed, that there are in the judgment of said counsel good grounds for a re-trial. We should like to know why counsel in such a case is not to be called upon to state the grounds he relies on. We have heard of executive officers being recommended to keep their reasons locked up in their own hearts; but this is the first time we ever heard of a similar protection being extended to counsel. Counsel are generally supposed to have a sharp enough eye already to detect good grounds for an appeal, where such are all but invisible to the ordinary mind. Does any one suppose that their zeal in that direction will be lessened if they are not called upon to state what the grounds they see are? The case must be a desperate one indeed in which the suitor cannot obtain this certificate; then—after he has paid a fee into the coffers of the Small Cause Court—he is free to trouble the High Court to as large an extent as that august tribunal will allow him.

It is not difficult to form an estimate of the extent to which the High Court will be "relieved by a provision of this kind. We alluded yesterday to the reluctance which is shown in the matter of taking suits for a comparatively large amount into the Small Cause Court. As we stated then, of something like 32,000 cases decided yearly in Bombay, not more than 700 are for sums within the second and upper half of the present jurisdiction of the Court. This Bill leaves an option to suitors for sums from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 between the lower and the upper courts, and we may therefore fairly assume that the reluctance shown at present to plead in the Small Cause Court for sums under Rs. 1,000 will be carried still further, and that 300 is a fair figure to take as that of the probable number of suits of that description which will be withdrawn from the High Court, and taken before the judges of the Small Cause Court. Of these 300 cases then the High Court will, in the first instance, be relieved. But with regard to them—*and the 700 of which it now takes so small account*—the High Court becomes liable to consider in all cases the procedure, and in cases where doubt appears to re-try. We cannot measure exactly what is taken away with what is superadded; but we have a strong suspicion that if these provisions stand, the "relief" secured to the High Court will be infinitesimal.

Another "after-thought," which, in its working, will be even more objectionable is the 72nd section of the Bill as it now stands. That section refers, among other things, to the cases now for the first time transferred to the lower courts, viz., suits from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. In the High Court all such suits of course, when ripe for final hearing and disposal, must be argued by advocates instructed by attorneys. But every one knows that in the earlier stages much of the work is done exclusively by the attorneys. They take instructions, collect evidence, and the like. If the suit goes forward in the High Court, they continue to manage the case as between the client and the counsel engaged. If it is laid in the Small Cause Court, they conduct the case in person. By the Bill a small class of additional cases is transferred to the Small Cause Courts; and one would have thought that no question could have arisen as to the parties who should be made competent to plead. If it is now thought that suits of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 may conveniently be tried in the Small Cause Court, surely no parties who have been allowed to appear in these courts hitherto need be put under disabilities in regard to the new cases that now fall under the court's jurisdiction. The 72nd section, however, provides that attorneys who, as we have seen, have at present so much to do with the cases in question, shall not be allowed to appear in person in suits above Rs. 1,000, while vakils may. The consequence of this ill-advised distinction will be, not, we believe, to throw more business into the hands of the vakils, which is its only conceivable object, but to entail upon suitors the additional expense of employing advocates or vakils in addition to their regular attorneys. Parties who bring suits for such comparatively large amounts are accustomed to consult attorneys, to whom the whole details of the matter are already familiar. They cannot afford to put their cases into the hands of vakils employed for the special business, to whom the whole matter would have to be explained by the principal or his regular agent, *i. e.* his attorney. The only result of the section will be an increase in the cost of legislation.

The provision is also most distinctly an unfair one. Attorneys and vakils might and should have been left to divide this new business between them, as they divide the present business of the court. Indeed, if it is necessary to consider the two interests as antagonistic, it is manifest that the attorneys have a much better *a priori* claim to this business than the vakils. As matters stand at present no vakil can plead in a suit for a sum higher than Rs. 1,000. On the other hand, the attorneys, though they cannot plead, have had, as we have seen, the whole practical management of the cases now transferred to the Small Cause Court. We cannot conceive on what grounds it is proposed to divert or try to divert this business entirely into the hands of the vakils; and we are not surprised that this very obnoxious section has excited the jealous suspicion of the incorporated society of attorneys and of the chief mercantile houses in Bombay, and that steps are to be taken to memorialise the Government on the subject.

Other points in the Bill, such as the burdening of the court's registrar or clerk, already a full time officer, with judicial and executive work, and the doctrine elaborated with regard to *res judicata* we are afraid we must leave untouched. Let us conclude with the illustration given on this last head—which will show people ten years hence, if it lasts as long, to what a pitch of excellence our present law member has carried the science of legislation. The doctrine of this Bill—appropriately marked "New"—is that no decision under it is to be conclusive of anything but the right given or withheld by the decision, and the illustration is as follows; *A* and *B* both sue on bills which the judge of the Small Cause Court finds to be forged. *A's* bill is for Rs. 1,000. *A* is declared to have no right to that sum, and cannot bring forward the bond again. *B's* is for Rs. 1,000, payable in ten instalments, and he is suing for the first. The judge, for the same reasons, as in *A's* case has found that *B's* bill is forged. *B* loses his right to the instalment, but can still bring forward this bond nine times, as each instalment purports to become due, and nine times will the judge have to examine the bond and declare it to be forged; unless, which we hope is not likely, he should towards the eighth or ninth instalment, by reason of his friend's much pleading and for the sake of variety, find it genuine! Could folly go further?

THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Mahsood Waziris, against whom an expedition has been sent, are one of the four great branches of the Waziri tribe. The other three are the Durwesh, Lalai, and Gurbuz. The Waziris, in common with most of the frontier tribes, are Karlanrai Afghans. They are supposed to be descended from a certain Karlaur or Karraur, who was found abandoned in a camping ground. The story goes that his finder gave him in exchange for a cauldron to a certain Abdullah of the Urmur tribe of Afghans. Hence his name Karlanrai, Karraur being the Pushtoo for a cauldron. Abdullah adopted the boy, and when he grew up gave him his daughter in marriage, and all the pluckiest of the frontier tribes are said to be the descendants of the foundling. Among them may be enumerated the Afridis, Mongals, Jadran, Utmankheyl, Oorukzais, and Khattak, names familiar enough in the annals of Afghan warfare. The Turanis and Yusufzais and other tribes of undoubted descent from Kais (the supposed forefather of all true Afghans) look upon these Karlanrai tribes as having a very doubtful claim to be called Afghans at all; but certainly in respect of bravery and love of independence they compare favourably with the tribes whose origin is beyond all suspicion. The Waziris in particular boast that dynasties have arisen in India and again disappeared, but the Waziri has always been independent and has paid tribute to no one. Of the four great divisions of the Waziris, the Durwesh, Mahsood, Gurbuz, and Lalai, the Lalai are to be found on the southern slopes of the Sufeid Koh range, the Gurbuz are in Khost and its vicinity, while the Durwesh and Mahsood country is close to the Punjab Frontier, and the British Government has had relations with these two branches ever since the annexation of the Punjab.

The Durwesh Kheyl (kheyl in Pushtoo means clan) are sub-divided into the Utmanzies and the Ahmedzais (Zai in Pushtoo is equivalent to Mac in Gaelic). The Utmanzias consist of three great divisions, viz., the Mahmud Kheyl, Ibrahim Kheyl, and Walli Kheyl. This last clan has at various times acquired land within the British frontier in the Kohat and Bunnoo districts. The Walli Kheyl are further sub-divided into the Kabul Kheyl, Malak Shahi, Baki Kheyl, and Jane Kheyl. These three last sub-divisions are the ones that have formed settlements in British territory. They mostly spend the cold weather there and retire into their hills after reaping their crops, to avoid the great heat of the plains. As they live in tents or the most miserable huts made of branches or straw while in our territory, they have no empty houses to be looked after when they make their annual migration. Most of the Utmanzia clans spend the hot weather in the pleasant climate of the Shawal Valley, far in the Suleiman Range. This is one of the many places in the Suleimans to which no Englishman has yet penetrated, and the Utmanzais do their best to discourage any one making the attempt. The first sub-division of the Walli Kheyl, the Kabul Kheyl, are entirely in the hills and do not enter British territory except to plunder. Their plundering propensities involved them in a quarrel with the British Government in 1859, when General Chamberlain led an expedition against them. They had been giving trouble on the frontier for some years previously, but their offences came to a climax on the 5th of November, 1859, when a Captain Mecham, of the Punjab Frontier Force, was murdered by a band of Waziris under one Zangi, a Kabul Kheyl, who took refuge in the country of his clan. The expedition marched into the territory of the Kabul Kheyl, met with the same amount of success that frontier expeditions generally do, *i. e.*, they burned a few huts, captured some herds of cattle and sheep, and killed a few hill-men, and then marched home again; but Zangi and his men were not given up, with the exception of one man, Muhabbat by name. The Kabul Kheyl made one good fight, but as they found that their swords and shields were no match for the British fire-arms, they preferred retiring to more inaccessible hills before the British force, and playing the usual game of an Afghan tribe when English troops make a raid into its territory, viz., dodging about the hills, potting at stragglers, and keeping the force in a perpetual state of readiness to turn out until the Political Officers conclude it is time to march home again, and the Afghans, after following the retiring force up to the edge of the hills, quietly return to their old haunts and wonder what on earth is the object of the whole thing, and what can be the good of "marching up the hill" only to "march down again."

The remaining three sub-divisions of the Walli Kheyl, viz., the Malakshahi, Baki Kheyl, and Jane Kheyl, have maintained peaceable relations with the British Government—indeed, for six or seven months of every year they may be called our subjects, as they cultivate land within the British border and graze their flocks and herds on the rocky plains at the base of the hills that form the frontier. The other great division of the Durwesh Kheyl, viz., the Ahmedzai, have kept in general on good terms with the British Government, and confine their attentions to the Pawindah caravans which enter the passes between Ghazni and Dehra Ismael Khan. These Pawindahs are the men who are seen nearly all over India with their camels loaded with fruit and products of the cool districts near Ghazni. They march down from their own country in the autumn, many of them, accompanied by their wives and families; leave their belongings in British territory west of the Indus, they themselves spreading all over India with their merchandise. In spring they re-assemble on the frontier and march back again to Khorasan (as they call their country). But all the time they are travelling through the passes in the Suleiman Range they have to defend themselves and their property from the perpetual attacks of the Waziris of the Mahsood and Ahmedzai clans. They are fine, sturdy men, and the Waziris would stand little chance against them in a fair fight on the level, but they are not nearly as good on the hill-side as the wild Mahsoods, who can skip about their hills like mountain goats. A very hard time these Pawindahs have of it while on the march, and much they wonder that the powerful British Government does not take some order for the better security of the passes on its own frontier; but this state of things has existed ever since we annexed the Punjab in 1849, and seems likely to continue as long as we hold it. We now come to the Mahsood clan, against which the present expedition is taking place. The Mahsoods are the wildest and pluckiest of the Wazir's. They are the terror of the whole frontier, even their kindred, the Durwesh clan, fear and dislike them, although the Mahsoods are not numerous. In fact, from the Kuram to the Vehowa the Mahsoods are dreaded and detested by every Afghan tribe on the frontier. And well do they deserve the notoriety they have acquired. They have seized one of the most pleasant districts of the Suleiman, either driving out or making serfs of the original inhabitants; they plunder the tribes all round them without scruple, making no exceptions even in favour of the Waziris of the Darwesh clan; they make a regular occupation of robbing and bullying the Pawindah caravans as they are on their way through the passes; they send out expeditions for plunder into districts some distance from their own country; and they utterly refuse to settle down in a body and cultivate land in the plains, considering it far easier and more honourable to let others do the work of cultivation and rearing herds and flocks while they step in and claim the share that the strong arm and sharp sword wring from their less warlike neighbours. They inhabit a mountainous country intersected everywhere by ravines or water-courses which they call "algad," level plateaus of ground they call "raghza." As these two words and the word "ghar," meaning mountain, and "tangi," meaning "pass," constantly occur in the nomenclature of the Waziri country, it is as well to explain them. Where a ravine or "algad" widens out enough to give a little cultivable ground they call such a place a "kach." The original owners of the Mahsood country are a tribe called "Urmurs." They still dwell among the Mahsoods, but are held in subjection by them, although there are some so-called "Syuds" among them who are held in great veneration by some of the Waziris.

The Mahsoods themselves have very little religion, indeed most of them are still uncircumcised. The late Akhoond of Swat, hearing of their benighted state, sent some Mahomedan missionaries among them to teach them the true way of salvation according to the tenets of Islam. One of these missionaries took up his abode in a Mahsood village and preached the necessity of circumcision. He persuaded some of the men of the village to allow their children to be circumcised, and proceeded to circumcise a little child in the absence of its mother. But the child objected strongly to the proceeding, and the mother, hearing his screams, came rushing to the rescue, and by her taunts so worked upon the feelings of her men-folk that they slew the unfortunate missionary, and then proceeded to erect a shrine over his body. As it is a standing reproach against the Mahsoods that they have no "ziyarats" or shrines of saints in their country, the people of this village plume themselves on the possession of the shrine of one undoubted martyr for Islam, though they do not in general take the trouble to tell how he met with his death. Since this occurrence holy men of Islam have been very loath to go among the Mahsoods, who are left to work out their own salvation, which has very little to do with the paths pointed out by the Koran. They have, in common with all Afghans, a code of honour which consists mainly of the three following tenets: revenge of injuries, hospitality to guests, and protection of suppliants, but they have also what many other tribes have not—a code of laws or customs of their own by which they settle the penalty for many offences, and thus save many blood-feuds. This code is common to all the Waziris. The Mahsoods have two towns in their country, viz., Kaniguram and Makin. Kaniguram is inhabited by Urmurs (the original possessors of the country), the Mahsoods hold their tribal meetings there, and are then entertained by the inhabitants. These Urmurs call themselves true Afghans, and claim kindred with the Durani and Kakars and other descendants of Kais; but it is probable that they belong to a different race altogether—a race which held many parts of the Suleiman until conquered or dispossessed by the invading Afghan tribes. Traces of this race are still to be found among the Afridis, Yusufzais, and other tribes, and they are invariably held in subjection by the Afghans. The language of the Urmurs is no dialect of Pushtoo, but is akin to the speech of the Dehgans of Koomur and the Pashai of Northern Afghanistan. The Urmurs speak this language among themselves, although they learn the Waziri dialect of Pushtoo also. This Waziri dialect of Pushtoo has many words peculiar to itself, and a Yusufzai or Afridi from near Peshawur would find it difficult to understand, but still the ground-work is Pushtoo, whereas the Urmuri dialect has a distinct grammar and vocabulary of its own quite unlike that of Pushtoo. The Urmurs seem to be a quiet, industrious people, and it is a pity that they should be left under the tyranny of the Mahsoods. This, however, is only one of many anomalies that are in existence close to our frontier, and which our Government takes no steps to redress, although it might do so with ease by incurring a little expense. But while helpless Kaffir children are constantly kidnapped and sold into most loathsome slavery by Afghan tribes within a hundred miles of the important British garrison of Peshawur, and we look on and make no move to help their unfortunate relatives, it is easy to see that we are not likely to do anything to relieve the condition of the Urmurs.

The Mahsood Waziris are divided into two great sub-divisions, viz., the Alizais and the Balalzais or Bahlolzais. The chief branches of the Alizais are the Shahabe Kheyl and the Shaman Kheyl, and of the Bahlolzais are the Hama Kheyl, Band Kheyl, Nanu Kheyl, and Shinghai.

It may easily be concluded from what has been said above that the Mahsood Waziris have been pretty troublesome to our Government ever since our annexation of the Punjab. In fact no tribe has systematically defied us and violated our territory and plundered our subjects to the extent that the Mahsoods have, and the unfortunate Pawindahs are harassed by them from the time they enter the passes to the time they come out into the plains on the British side. The Mahsoods used even to attack their encampments and lift their camels and cattle even while in British territory. General Chamberlain, who commanded the Punjab Frontier Force, and who had had a pretty long experience of the outrages committed in British territory by the frontier tribes, thus gave vent to his indignation with reference to the Mahsoods in 1859:—"In the course of my annual tour, I see much of all classes of the people, and nowhere do I hear the cry for justice until I come within reach of the Waziris. Then commences a train of injuries received and unredressed, and I know of no more pitiable sight than the tears and entreaties of a family who have lost their only means of enabling them to accompany the tribe (Pawindahs) on its return back to summer quarters. Supposing that our backwardness arises from fear, several times have the men, and even women, counselled courage saying, 'we will assist you; they cannot stand before guns and percussion fire-arms'" A very unpleasant thing must it have been for the brave soldier to hear these entreaties and insulting encouragements to show a little pluck and face the redoubtable Mahsoods, especially as all his interlocutors firmly believed that he had the power of marching against the Mahsoods at any moment, and had not the slightest conception of the complex machinery that had to be set in motion, and the letters and references that had to pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the district to the Commissioner of the division, and then to the Punjab Government, and finally, if not quietly pigeon-holed there, on to the Government of India, before two men and a boy could be marched into the terrible and mysterious regions beyond the imaginery red line that constitutes the British frontier. The Mahsood Waziris kept the frontier in a pretty lively state from 1850 to 1860, amusing themselves with the murder and plunder of innocent men within British territory without inducing the Punjab Government to take any steps to punish them beyond instituting a so-called "blockade" of the tribe; until finally a regular invasion of British territory by a force of 3,000 of their fighting men, which was luckily rendered abortive by the pluck of a handful of Punjab Frontier Force Cavalry, at last aroused the wrath of the sleepy British lion. Indeed, if it had not, it is probable that invasion might have been repeated, and this time with results more satisfactory to the Mahsoods. So a solemn proclamation was issued to these hill robbers informing them, after a humiliating confession of the injuries sustained by their violence, that a force would enter their hills, and begging their Chiefs to attend the Political Officer in camp to hear with what object the force had come and the reason why the British Government had at last ventured to do such an audacious thing as to invade their territory (after their repeated forays into ours), and a final appeal to Providence to decide the matter in dispute between the long-suffering British nation and the terrible Mahsoods. The British Government, however, did not even then dare to violate the territory of the Mahsoods; but a force remained encamped on the border for three days to see what effect the proclamation would have before precipitating the conflict with its terrible enemies. The Mahsood Chiefs did not seem to care much about the proclamation, and were deaf to the voice of the Political Officer "charmed he never so wisely." They took advantage of the three days' delay accorded them to assemble their fighting men from the length and breadth of their country and occupy a strong pass through which the force would have to force its way on entering their territory. Finally, on the 17th April 1860, the British force under General Chamberlain entered the Mahsood territory. The force amounted to about 5,000 men: it contained two field batteries, two mountain train batteries, three cavalry regiments, and ten infantry regiments, all native troops. It remained for a month in the territory of the Mahsood Waziris. The force entered the Mahsood territory by the Tank Pass, and advanced to Pallosin Kach, 20 miles or so. There a camp was formed and the force halted a day in the vain hope of the Waziris giving in. On the 20th April a portion of the force marched for the stronghold of the Chief who had led the invasion of our territory. This place they reached on the 24th and destroyed it. Meanwhile the Mahsoods had attacked the remainder of the force encamped at Pallosin on the early morning of the 23rd. A body of about 3,000 of them had surprised the picquets and had penetrated into the camp. They did a good deal of damage, killing some horses and men, but finally they were forced to retire under the fire of the infantry. They charged sword in hand in the most plucky and determined manner, but of course in the end could not stand against disciplined troops with firearms in their hands. However, they succeeded in killing and wounding about 150 men and over 100 horses and camels before they retired, and they left some 130 of their number dead on the ground. The whole force re-united on the 27th and encamped at Mandan-Kachi, a mile or so above the former camp-ground at Pallosin. Here they halted for four days, and on the 1st May some Mahsood Chiefs came into camp. They did not seem at all inclined to submit to pay a fine for the losses their raid had inflicted on the British, and after trying to persuade the General to halt another day (which he was wise enough not to do), they retired to the position the main body of the tribe had taken up to defend a pass through which the route to Kaniguram lay. On the 2nd May, the force marched to Shinghai Kot. The Mahsoods had taken up a position at a narrow gorge called Barara Tangi, and on the 4th May the force advanced and forced this position, after another attempt had been made through an Ahmedzai Waziri Chief to get the Mahsoods to give in, who showed their appreciation of our forbearance by abusing our Envoy and cutting his horse to pieces. So there was no help for it but to resort to a barbarous and undiplomatic appeal to the sword, and the force was obliged to either fight its way or retire. The Mahsoods made a good fight—in fact at first rolled up an infantry regiment—but, as usual, could not stand against infantry and artillery fire, and after they had had enough of the latter, they retired to the hills above. The force advanced the next day to Kaniguram. The Syuds and Urmurs of that place came out to meet the force with professions of friendship, and no doubt they would have been only too glad to exchange the tyranny of the Mahsoods for the protection of the British Government, but as they very soon found out that the force had only advanced so far to march away again as soon as possible, they naturally declined to compromise themselves with the Mahsoods by too much friendliness towards us. Kaniguram was found to be on a high plateau some 6,700 feet above the sea. It contained walled houses and gardens. But the houses were fast tumbling down and the gardens were going to decay, as the people said that the Mahsoods took the fruit. The Urmurs were forced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, on what account it is not easy to see, except on the principle that small contributions are thankfully received when we have to go to the expense of an expedition and cannot get any satisfaction out of the chief offenders. The force halted on the 6th and 7th near Kaniguram, and on the 9th marched for Makin, the real Mahsood capital, which was reached on the 10th. It is situated in a valley between the spurs running from the great mountains of Pir Ghal (11,000 ft.) and Shewey Ghar (11,000 ft.) It was found to be a town containing houses with stone walls and wooden roofs, and to have a certain amount of iron work going on, as iron ore is found in the vicinity. On the 11th, Makin and its adjacent villages were burned, the Mahsoods remaining on the tops of the hills hard by. On the 12th, the force marched from Makin, crossing the boundary of the Mahsood country near that place and entering the territory of the Ahmedzai. The force was followed to the last by parties of Mahsoods, who fired upon the rear-guard and picquets on every opportunity; they even followed the force into the Ahmedzai country, and it was not until the second or third march into the country that the Mahsoods desisted from their attacks. After leaving Makin the force crossed the Kazmak plateau, 7,300 ft. high, then descended into the Khaisora Algad, which it followed until, on the 18th, it emerged into British territory. The expedition then had terminated, but the Mahsoods had by no means submitted, nor did they show any inclination to do so. Although a British force had marched through their country and had burned some of their villages, still it had marched out again pretty nearly as quickly as it had marched in, and the Mahsoods regarded the whole thing as a raid only differing in degree from their own raids into British territory; in a few months when the Mahsood had rebuilt the villages which had been destroyed and recouped themselves for their losses in cattle and crops by a few successful raids on their neighbours, nothing would remain as an evidence that a British force had effected a *successful* expedition against them. The Mahsoods continued their forays into British territory during the years 1861 to 1865; in 1865 they were given some land within the British frontier and a grant of money to enable them to cultivate it, and some of them were enlisted as troopers in the Frontier Militia. This reward for marauding, strange to say, had not the effect of stopping further inroads, for the Mahsoods continued gaily lifting cattle and murdering British subjects, and the British lion allowed his tail to be pulled by these half-armed caterans with the greatest impunity. A strange page of history would be opened to the scrutiny of a wondering world if the record of the dealings of the British Government in the Punjab with the hill tribes on the frontier were ever laid open to the public in their entirety. It might possibly turn out that less money would have been needed to annex and hold certain positions in the hills that would give us the command over these tribes than was required to furnish black-mail and pay the cost of the forays that have from time to time been made, putting aside all considerations of the honour of the British name and the damage done to British subjects, both in person and property.

The history of the present expedition against the Mahsoods has still to be written, and its results have to be awaited. The experiment of seizing a little land and keeping it as a compensation for perpetual robberies and murders, for which no adequate mulct in money can be levied on account of the poverty of the offenders, might be given a trial. Villages may be rebuilt, specially the miserable huts of the hill-tribes; losses in cattle and stock may be recouped by the plunder of British subjects or neighbouring tribes; even the recollection of a money fine soon passes away with the remembrance of the inroad of the British force which levied it, but if one single valley or plateau were taken possession of and held, it would remain for ever as a standing proof of the consequences to be incurred by presuming too far on British forbearance. The Mahsood quarrel gives a capital opportunity of trying the effect of a new departure in our policy with the frontier tribes. They are the greatest robbers on the frontier; they have perpetually insulted our prestige and injured our subjects; they persistently do their utmost to stop traffic between Afghanistan and India *via* the Gwaleri Pass, the great caravan route by which the Pawindahs travel. This pass, be it known, is outside of the Mahsood territory, so that they have no excuse for their outrages in asserting that they are only taking the tolls due for passing through their country. The country of the Mahsood has some fine plateaus with delightful climates. Kaniguram itself has a beautiful climate and is, as I have before stated, inhabited by Urmurs who are held in subjection by the Mahsoods. The lofty peaks of Pir-Ghul, Sheweydur, Koonde-ghar, tower into the sky and are the most conspicuous objects on the Suleiman Range north of the famous Takht-i-Suleiman itself. The Mahsoods are generally of a fair complexion and rather square build; they dress in very short kilts, or else very wide drawers, and short coats, but in general the kilt is preferred to the drawers; they wear on their feet the sandal so common to all the tribes of the Suleiman, made either of untanned leather or of the leaves of the dwarf-palm tree; they are not nearly so well armed as the Afridis and other northern tribes, as they have no rifles and few matchlocks, and, as might be expected, are but indifferent marksmen; their favourite weapon is the sword. The men are in general not a bad looking lot, although they have sometimes rather a "bird-of-prey" cast of countenance. They pride themselves on their proficiency as robbers; indeed a Mahsood has been heard to boast that the women of Makin were all clad in cloth robbed from the Pawindah caravans, and they have several songs in praise of successful robberies of the Pawindahs. They do not enlist in our regiments as some other tribes constantly do, and they are very loath to quit their own country at all, except indeed for the purpose of plundering their neighbours.

The three chief routes into the Mahsood country from British territory are, 1st:—The Khaisora Algud (the most northern) passing through the territory of the Durwesh Kheyl to Kazmak, and then proceeding by way of the Toda Chini Algud (*i. e.*, the hot spring water-course) to the vicinity of Makin. This is the route by which the expedition of 1860 marched out. 2nd. The Thikhto Algud, that is much used by the Mahsoods themselves, but has never yet been explored by us. These passes through the country of the Baitunnis (Baitannis) and then skirting the great Gabbar and Bobar mountains belonging to the Baitunnis and the Shahabe Kheyl Mahsood leads into the Tank Tam route. 3rd. The Tank Zam route, the most southern, which is the route followed by the expedition of 1880 when entering the Mahsood territory. The Baitunni tribe have a strip of country between the Mahsood territory and the British frontier. They are a small tribe, and are in great fear of the Mahsood, who indeed in former time drove them out of the pleasant country to the westward and forced them to take refuge in the more sterile land which they now hold. These Baitunnis boast a most illustrious descent according to Afghan ideas, their ancestor being a certain Sheikh Bait, son of Kais. But the intruding Karlanrai Waziris have not allowed any respect due to the high family of the Baitunnis to deter him from appropriating the best of their lands, and the Baitunnis are still constantly plundered by the Mahsoods, and cannot prevent their raiding parties passing through their country at will, when on their way to harry the villages within the British border.

With regard to the present expedition against the Mahsood, everything seems to have gone on well so far, the Mahsoods probably not being at all anxious to have their crops destroyed, but what the permanent result will be remains to be seen. The Mahsoods will probably be lavish of promises of future good behaviour, and will not hesitate to give hostages for future good conduct, knowing that whatever they do these hostages will be well treated by us, they may even be induced to pay some small fine equivalent in value to one-hundredth part of the damage they have done us, and the expedition will withdraw, being announced as completely successful, and then the Mahsoods will reap their crops in peace and begin again their regular occupation of plundering British territory, knowing full well that they will have a long spell of immunity before they can goad the British authorities into sending another expedition against them. 1860 saw the last expedition against the Mahsoods; 1881 sees the present one, and if the old policy is carried out, it is pretty certain that another one will be required before long. But let us this time try a new mode of proceeding and the establishment of a British cantonment in some healthy spot taken from them in satisfaction for the injuries inflicted on us may be the means of proving to the Mahsoods that the British Government intends to be trifled with no longer.

A MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday evening, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. John Macfarlane, resigned. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and the following Justices were also present:—

Messrs. J. F. Flynn, F. F. Gomes, W. Webb, Major M. Thomas, Messrs. A. F. Turner, J. C. de Aguiar, J. Rich, S. M. Valladares, Felix Leo, H. W. Barrow, G. Mason, J. J. Bodger, W. M. Macaulay, E. Freeborn, Major-General W. S. Hewett, Mr. M. S. Gubbay, Sergeant Atkinson, Messrs. H. Cleveland J. P. Do Rozario, Major Brown, Messrs. Byramjee N. Servai, Purshotam Oodhowjee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rao Nana Moroba, Messrs. Bhaskarrao Balcrustnajee, Cowasjee J. Lalcaca, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Vundravandas Parshotamdas, Luxmidas Khimjee, Hajee Cureem Mahomed, M. M. Bhownagree, Ahmedbhoy Habeebbhoy, A. F. Moos, Hassumbhoy Visram, Shantaram Vithal, Pandurung Dinanathjee, Shantaram Narayen, N. R. Ranina, B. V. Shashtree, R. N. Khote, Khunderao Morojee, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, B. Kashinathjee, Cureembhoy Ibrahim, Damodar Thakersey, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Dhakjee Kasheenathjee, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Gunputrao Shrikristnajee, Atmaram Balkrishna, Anundrao Narayen Wassodew, and R. G. Bhandarkar.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said a vacancy had occurred in the Municipal Corporation by the resignation of Mr. John Macfarlane, which was to be filled up by election from among the Justices. There was only one candidate, Mr. J. C. de Aguiar, who, the Chairman thought, would accordingly have "a walk over."

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that he proposed for their acceptance as a member of the Corporation a man who was known very favourably indeed to a great many of the Justices. He believed that the number of Mr. Aguiar's friends and voters who assembled that evening in the Hall proved the popularity of the candidate. It happened that Mr. de Aguiar was a solitary candidate before the meeting that day, but speaking for himself as well as for his nominee, Mr. Shantaram said that it would have given both of them very great pleasure to have had a tug-of-war.

Mr. R. N. Khote said he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition of his friend, Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

Mr. J. C. de Aguiar was then duly elected a member of the Municipal Corporation, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TELEGRAMS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

QUETTA, May 11.—Travellers from Kandahar report that the Ameer's Governor has sent a force of irregulars to Girishk. Many Alizai Chiefs of Zemindawar recently visited Kandahar, received khillats, and returned to their homes.

AYOUB KHAN.

It is rumoured that Ayoub Khan is on his way to Farrah, and has already sent a force of Herati sowars there. Hashim Khan is said to be at Bakwa.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

It is rumoured also that the Ameer Abdul Rahman had left Kabul for Kandahar. The latter city is quiet, but the people are complaining of exactions by the Kabuli troops.

RETURN OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The Poona Horse marched to-day for India. D-B Royal Horse Artillery left yesterday. The 28th Bombay Native Infantry arrived here from Pishin this morning. The weather is warm.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

It is reported at Quetta that 20,000 Khasadars and 500 sowars have been sent from Kandahar to Girishk, that all is quiet in Kandahar, and that the Alizai Chiefs have returned from Kandahar to Zamindawar after receiving the khilluts and their way.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

General Kennedy's Brigade is returning down the Zam Valley to Tank, and General Gordon's by the Shikto Valley to Bannu. They are expected to arrive by the 20th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LATE DISTURBANCES AT MECCA.

CAIRO, MAY 12.

News has been received here that order has been restored in Mecca.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 12.

Serious riots are reported as having taken place against the Jews in South Russia.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

ALGIERS, MAY 13.

The Bey of Tunis has accepted the ultimatum of the French Government and has signed a treaty agreeing to the appointment of a French Resident in Tunis. The French troops in consequence have not occupied the City of Tunis.

PARIS, MAY 12.

The French Ministry have informed the Chambers that they have demanded of the Bey of Tunis that he shall furnish the French Government with durable guarantees of the permanent tranquillity of the Algerian-Tunisian frontier. The Ministry disavowed any policy of annexation, and emphatically declared that the matter solely concerned the French.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, Mr. Horton, delegate from the United States, and M. Cernuschi, French delegate, advocated a bi-metallic standard.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The *Standard* publishes in its issue to-day a telegram from Cape Town, stating that fighting has taken place in the Transvaal between the native tribes and the Boers.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	104⅛
4 do.	Rupee Paper	84½
4½ do.	do.	91⅜
3 per cent.	Consols for account	102¼
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver		51⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes .... £14,000,000, Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted .... £18,300,000, Unchanged.
Bullion .... £26,200,000, Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 48 per cent.

Departures.—Yoxford and Breton Hall.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 13, 6-40 A.M.

Mail steamers Poona from Calcutta and Hydaspes from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 13.

At 6 a.m. .. 82·2°
" 10 a.m. .. 90·2
" 2 p.m. .. 89·4
" 4 p.m. .. 88·2

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

" 10 p.m. .. 83·5

THE actual receipts from salt revenue in India for the financial year 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 6,73,92,000 as compared with Rs. 6,92,89,000 in the previous year.

WE have received a copy of the *Orient* magazine for May, which contains some interesting articles. It appears probable that the venture of Miss Bates will prove successful.

REGARDING the movement against the prohibition of consulting practice by Government doctors the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The matter having assumed its present shape, the order is not likely to be immediately modified. The Principalship is certain now to change hands early next year, and this order will then change too, or the appointment will go a-begging. I hear that a new appointment in connection with the College and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital is being made for Dr. Waters, the Governor's Surgeon. He will be a valuable addition here, both to society and to the Medical profession."

THE troops in Waziristan have found (the *Pioneer* tells us) that the tribesmen have natural allies capable of great activity of movement and much power of annoyance; these are nothing more or less than *fleas*, which make sleep almost impossible even when firing is not going on at the picquets. "We did Mushak Khan real service," writes our correspondent, "for in the attempt to destroy his cave, thousands of fleas must have been killed by the explosion. The little wretches are almost as bad in their assaults upon us as the centipedes in Cyprus, which stood upon their hindlegs and barked at the Goorkhas."

A CALCUTTA Correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—"Beyond perhaps noticing the advertisements in the Calcutta papers, little or no interest has been taken by Europeans in the sale going on at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s of the Government Toshakhana presents, and of a quantity of valuable jewelry sent down for sale under a mortgage from Moorshedabad. Although many of the stones were rudely cut, if cut at all, some of the jewelry has sold at prices really remarkable. A *chandmalla*, containing 28 large fine diamonds and 143 rare pearls, went, however, for Rs. 34,000, and is supposed to have realised considerably less than its true value. But a gold-mounted musk-bead necklace sold for as much as Rs. 560, while 3 musk-pods realised Rs. 47. A *satuarra*, containing 544 small round pearls, together with emeralds, diamonds, and rubies, sold for Rs. 3,800. One really exquisite ring containing a single exceptionally fine deep sapphire, a very handsome gem, fetched Rs. 235, while a rich emerald necklace was knocked down for Rs. 7,500. A magnificent diamond necklace fell to a bid of Rs. 17,500. A rather handsome cat's-eye ring fetched Rs. 325. Most of the cat's-eye rings sold favourably, the natives having a curious notion that a cat's-eye brings them good luck. A quaint old gold snuff-box, inlaid with diamonds and rubies, found a purchaser who had Rs. 1,250 to spare. The buyers were nearly all wealthy goldsmiths or bankers, and they bid freely. Hardly a European was to be seen at the sale, beyond the auctioneers and assistants."

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpur has applied to Government for permission to coin, in his own name, a certain amount of silver and copper coin, as is done by the Ulwar, Jeypore, and other States down country. It is a matter of surprise that many of the large Native States in the Punjab have not already done the same, and we understand that it is probable that one other State in the province, at least, will shortly make a similar request to Government. But is the game worth the candle?

WE are informed by Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. that the Bombay Ice Company are taking steps to double the ice-producing capacity of their machinery. The present plant can turn out about 20 tons a day, and this quantity will be augmented in four or five days by 12 to 15 tons of ice. Additional capital will be raised so as to have another ten-ton machine erected and ready by the 1st of March, 1882, in time to meet the requirements of the summer of that year. The mofussil is also not to be forgotten, as it is intended to at once put up a five-ton machine at Ahmedabad to supply Gujerat, whilst the Deccan will be supplied with four tons of ice a day from Poona, where the rival factories are about to coalesce. Hopes are held out that the price of ice will be considerably reduced so soon as these necessary extensions are effected. The present enormous demand for ice has been created by the cheapness of the article, and the Company are right in keeping to their pledge, and not raising prices above half an anna a pound.

SOME members of the Bombay Law Society, attorneys of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, have prepared a petition on behalf of themselves and other members of the Bombay Law Society, for presentation to the Viceroy praying that the 72nd section of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880, may, before the bill becomes law, be amended so as to permit attorneys of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to address the Presidency Small Cause Court to be established in Bombay, and to examine witnesses at the hearing of any suit in that Court although the amount of value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds Rs. 1,000. The petitioners submit that the alteration which they suggest ought to be made in the section of the Bill which they refer to is called for in justice to the attorneys and solicitors of Bombay, and is expedient in the interests of the public of that city: (1) because if the Bill be passed into law in its present shape, it will work great injustice and hardship to attorneys, by taking away a large portion of the practice which they have hitherto enjoyed; (2) because it will undoubtedly be a cause of inconvenience, annoyance, and unnecessary expense to the public, and particularly to the mercantile community of the city of Bombay, if attorneys are not allowed to plead in the Presidency Small Cause Courts in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceed Rs. 1,000. If attorneys are considered fitted to plead in courts whose jurisdiction is unlimited in amount, the petitioners submit that they are equally qualified to plead in courts of limited jurisdiction, in which they have for years been daily practising. In England, attorneys have the right to appear and plead in all suits in the county courts, which in some cases have jurisdiction up to £500, and in Admiralty even up to £1,000, and attorneys have also the right to plead in the London Bankruptcy Court. The petitioners believe it will not be disputed that attorneys are as fully qualified as vakeels to conduct cases likely to come within the proposed extended jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and that of the two classes of practitioners, attorneys are the more competent to conduct cases of a commercial character, such as arise in connection with the great trade of Bombay. They are not, they say, aware of the existence of any court of justice where the right of audience of attorneys depends upon the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute. The difficulty of a case, they argue, is by no means proportionate to the amount involved in it. The course of study and the examination which such of the attorneys in Bombay as have been admitted attorneys in England have undergone are considered to afford sufficient test of their ability to practice in the courts in England above referred to. The course of study and the examination which attorneys admitted attorneys in Bombay have undergone are at least as severe as those to which vakeels are subjected. While the petitioners fully admit that great advantages will be conferred on the community by extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes in the manner proposed, they submit that they have a right to complain of a provision which has a tendency to transfer from them practice which they have enjoyed for many years past, and to which they were admitted only after several years of labour and on payment of a heavy stamp duty, unless such provision is imperatively called for in the interests of the public. So far from the provision in question being beneficial to the public, they believe it is calculated to have the contrary effect, and draw attention to the fact that when the right of practising in the Probate and Divorce Courts in England, exclusively enjoyed by proctors, was thrown open to attorneys, proctors were not allowed to suffer, but considerable compensation was made to them.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the committee of Secretaries at Simla, who are considering the question of office accommodation, are directing their efforts to the acquirement of house property centrally situated, rather than to the proposal for building new offices. As the telephone is now largely used in nearly all the departments, there is less complaint of the great distances which chuprassees had formerly so often to cover, in keeping up communications between the various high officials.

THE Lahore paper says:—Glanders exists on the Dak lines between Simla and Umballa, and Veterinary Surgeon Nunn has been deputed to adopt measures for its suppression. The Punjab Government should have three veterinary surgeons for their civil work. About 1,000 head of cattle are carried off weekly in Kulu from cattle disease, and the agriculturists have to till the soil by manual labour.

A TELEGRAM to the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore from Rohree states that an accident occurred on the Indus Valley line the previous evening. A truck of a goods train loaded with sleepers lost its wheels by the sleepers falling over. The mountain battery travelling down from Afghanistan was therefore delayed for a day. Prompt measures were taken, and the line is all right now. The sleepers were carelessly lashed.

THE days when Dutchmen bartered houses and lands for tulips seem in a fair way to return. One hundred and forty guineas were given for an orchid root at a sale a few weeks ago, the purchaser being willing to take all the chances of accident or disease injuring it before it came into bloom.

THE *Church Times* states that a venerable rector in the Diocese of Canterbury, who has repeatedly complained of the smallness of the offertories, took an effectual step to remedy his grievance on a recent Sunday. After the church-wardens had delivered the bags, he emptied the contents into the basin, and exclaimed, "Not enough; go round again." It is added that the result of this second application was very satisfactory.

A BLOT in the law of bills of sale is hit by a correspondent of the *Standard*. It seems that a mortgage of freehold property can be registered by the mortgagee as a bill of sale, if the property mortgaged happens to have upon it any fixtures belonging to the mortgagor, however small their value. A case occurred within the writer's knowledge, in which a mortgage for £10,000 was executed on property partly freehold and partly leasehold there being fixtures upon it not worth £10. The transaction was registered as a bill of sale for £10,000, with the result that the mortgagor was ruined.

DEAFNESS is a distressing infirmity, and has not unfrequently given occasion to unpleasant misunderstandings, not often to a more ludicrous one than is recorded by a Shrewsbury paper as having occurred in a church near that town on a Sunday. The clergyman had just announced that a christening service would be held in the afternoon, and that parents must bring their children before three o'clock, when up jumped the clerk, and supplemented the announcement with the information that persons who had none "might be supplied in the vestry at sixpence apiece." It seems that the zealous functionary had misunderstood the clergyman's notice as applying to a new hymn-book.

AT the graduation ceremony of the University of Edinburgh held on the 20th ultimo, the following gentlemen were successively capped by the Chancellor, Lord President Inglis, as Doctors of Law:—A J. Balfour, M. P. for Hertford; James Burgess, for several years Principal of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution here; Professor S. R. Gardiner, W. Guthrie, one of the Sheriffs substitute of Lanarkshire; Sir Daniel Macnee, President, R. S. A.; Professor Bonamy Price, and Professor A. W. Williamson. On presenting Mr. Burgess, the Dean of the Faculty of Law said—"Mr. James Burgess, Archæological Surveyor of the Government for Western India and Editor of the *Indian Antiquary*, is a representative of the School of Scientific Archæology, now so active at every point of the globe, which has made the study of antiquities no longer merely the gratification of a natural curiosity, but an introduction to written history. As samples of a large amount of valuable and accurate labour, I may refer to Mr. Burgess's three volumes of reports upon the Archæological Survey of India, and to his works upon the rock temple of Elephanta, upon the fair temples of Kathiawar, and also, in conjunction with Dr. James Fergusson, a more general work upon the cave temples of India. For these and other services to pre-historic science and historical inquiry I ask you to confer the degree upon Mr. Burgess."

MANY years ago one of the sons of a former Lord St. Vincent contracted a marriage with a French lady, the certificate of which was lost; in consequence, the children of this marriage were unrecognised, and, a second marriage being contracted, the family of this lady naturally succeeded to the title and estates. For many years the late Admiral Jervis had searched in vain for the proof of his father's marriage, and at his death a few years ago he bade his son, the Rev. E. Jervis, go on with the search. This gentleman (a curate in Suffolk) advertised two or three times, offering £500 reward for the discovery of the marriage certificate. None knew *where* the ceremony had taken place, and it must have seemed hopeless after the lapse of so many years that the document should turn up. Mr. Jervis was lately appointed by Lord Fitzhardinge (whose cousin he is by marriage) to the living of Crawford, in Middlesex, but before taking possession of the living a still greater change in fortune has happened to the quasi-curate of Ipswich. A little church in Dorsetshire suffered severely in the heavy snowstorm of January. The roof of the vestry fell through and the chest full of old parish registers was damaged and its contents saturated, so that the vicar was obliged to take them all out and have them dried. The result was that here was found that certificate which will establish the rights of this branch of the family and which will give the title of Viscount St. Vincent to the Rev. E. Jervis when his claims have been attested before the House of Lords, and with the title he will obtain the estates.

SIX closely printed columns in one of the Irish-American papers give the history of the Skirmishing Fund which was raised in the States to carry war into the heart of England. The fund, it seems, was started in 1875 by Augustine Ford and O'Donovan Rossa, and in 1879 the subscriptions amounted to £18,000. Then, as usually happens, the trustees fell out about the money, and the American-Irish, finding that the Skirmishing Fund had produced no skirmishers and resulted in no skirmishing, ceased to send in contributions. It is now suggested that it might be as well if the trustees were to explain what they have done with the cash. The principles of the Skirmishers of the New World, who fortunately refuse to skirmish, closely resemble those of the assassins of the Old World, who unfortunately resort only too readily to assassination. Some skirmishers at first advocated the kidnapping of the Prince of Wales, but Augustine Ford laid down as the true basis of operations the employment of dynamite and the laying of "all the big cities of England in ashes." By this "scientific warfare," he maintained, they would secure not only the emancipation of Ireland, but the establishment of an English Republic. "This," said he, "is the age of dynamite and torpedoes—agencies with which Nature has come forward to aid the weak, the poor, and the oppressed." The idea so far fascinated the Irish-Americans as to extract nearly 90,000 dollars of their hard-earned wages, but although dynamite is cheap, the 90,000 dollars seem to have disappeared in some mysterious fashion without a single big city being laid waste or an English ironclad blown to pieces. The *Irish World* deprecates all warfare, scientific or otherwise, at present; but "let the rulers of England take note, if war becomes a necessity," it will be waged by dynamite in the heart of the United Kingdom.

IT is stated that a Sheffield Wesleyan minister, in experimenting upon an apparatus for raising sunken vessels, recently hit upon a new kind of torpedo, which appears to be more formidable than anything of the kind previously invented. The discovery, though really a torpedo, is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of destroying torpedo boats. Hence the title adopted for it, "The Torpedo Boat-destroyer." Writing on the subject, the inventor says: I have devoted much attention to the problem of the use of gases produced by gunpowder and like carb on compounds. My success led me to apply for an English patent in May last. This was granted in due course, and under it I claim the use of such gases for the propulsion of torpedoes. Of course I do not know what Captain Ericsson's plan may precisely be. So far as velocities, destructive powers, and general principles of construction are concerned, it looks remarkably like mine. As to the rest, I speak with all modesty and under all reserve—I think mine must be a handier weapon. On my plan, instead of having special destroyers our existing ships-of-war can be armed with the new weapon at a comparatively small cost. The weapons themselves are cheap and of long range. If the Invincible, for instance, were so armed, she would most certainly tickle an approaching Ericsson destroyer under the rips in a fashion that would recall the old proverb which teaches that sauces prepared for the goose may advantageously be used for the gander. The new torpedo, which in form resembles a huge cigar, is in fact a simple and effective water rocket. By a simple device the speed of the torpedo increases as it travels, a fact which only needs mentioning to be recognised as of the very first importance. It is so constructed as to be capable of following a horizontal path through the water, or one in which the trajectory, being inverted, as compared with that of a like body in air, enables it to attack a torpedo-boat or other hostile vessel below the bilge. It carries a head of dynamite or other explosive which is fired by percussion, and it can be exploded by fuse in case the object aimed at is not struck. These missiles may be made of any size and destructive power. Their range and speed are capable of almost indefinite adjustment within certain limits. The inventor proposes to discharge them through rocket tubes held by the point in a ball and socket joint in the sides of war-vessels below the waterline, by which means they may be propelled at various angles to the ship's path.

WELLINGTON RACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Major General Payn, C.B., Brigadier General Godfrey Clarke, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Major Knox, H. G. Turner, Esq., Major Pigott, F. G. Shaw, Esq., W. L. Edmiston, Esq.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH MAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Jackatalla Purse." Rs. 400. Handicap for all maiden Arabs beaten on the first day. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. William Morgan's	Sir Launcelot	1
Mr. Stephen's	Eldorado	2
Mr. A. C. King's	Sickle	3
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Snowdrop	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Honeysuckle	0

Time.—1 min. 28 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Richard's Stakes." Rs. 400. Handicap for all maidens (except Arabs) beaten on the first day. Distance, ¾ mile.

The Rajah of Paikpara's	Victoria	W.O.
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Hobart	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Young Politician	0
Lt.-Colonel Warrington's	Austin Elliott	0
Mr. Staunton's	Blink Bonny	0
Mr. Ernest's	Comrade	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Zoedone	0

THIRD RACE.—"The Nilgiri Cup." Rs. 1,000 in specie. Presented by Government servants then on the hills. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once to carry 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., and oftener 1 stone extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 1½ miles.

Mr. Maguire's	Epilogue	W.O.
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Fizz	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Franciscan	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Young Politician	0
Lt.-Colonel Warrington's	Buccaneer	0
Mr. J. D. Robertson's	Exile	0
Mr. J. D. Robertson's	Coongoola	0
Mr. Staunton's	Blink Bonny	0
Mr. Maguire's	Ecarte	0
Mr. Robert Harvey's	Caractacus	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Zoeqone	0

FOURTH RACE.—"The Coonoor Purse." Rs. 1,000. Presented by residents of Coonoor and Wellington. For all Arabs. Winners once to carry 3 lbs., twice 6 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 1½ miles.

....	Budelight	1
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Snowdrop	2
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Khursoo	0
Mr. A. C. King's	Sickle	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Sir Launcelot	0
Major J. H. Knox's	Genghis Khan	0
Mr. Cozen's	Count	0

FIFTH RACE.—"The Planters' Cup." Value Rs. 400. Presented by the Planters of Wynaad. For all horses never started in a weight for age race. Arabs 10 stone 7 lbs., Colonials and English 12 stone 7 lbs. Distance, ¾ mile. G. R. only.

The Rajah of Paikpara's	Hobart	W.O.
Lt.-Colonel Warrington's	Sweetbrier	0
Mr. Mitchell's	Atlanta	0
Mr. Thevasivimootoo Nadar's	The Mate	0
Mr. Stanley's	The Liberator	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Lucille	0
Mr. Pott's	Anonyma	0
Mr. J. D. Robertson's	Exile	0
Mr. L. C. Liebenrod's	Janette	0
Dr. Fetherstonhaugh's	First King	0

Walk-over.

EXTRA RACES.

NILGHIRI HANDICAP.

Coongoola ... 1
Epilogue ... 2

Time—1 min. 15 secs.

COONOOR HANDICAP.

Count walked over.

STEWARDS' HANDICAP.

Exile ... 1
Lucille ... 2

DIVINE SERVICES.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be Divine service on board the I. G. Hulk, Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.

AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

On board the Anchor Line s. s. James Watt at 6-30 p.m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 15th May, 1881.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with short Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

The offertory for church expenses and relief of the poor.

N.B.—A confirmation will be held on Whitsun Eve, June 4th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Khersonese. The Bethel will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "B. N. A." in this morning's issue is mistaken in his assertion that "*In the Swim*" had quite misunderstood the object of the meeting at Byramjee Hall *in re* "Private Practice." He was most fully informed on the subject, and he asserts that the difference between *private* and *consulting* practice is precisely the same as "twixt *Tweedledum* and *Tweedledee*." The Government, however, are shrewd enough to see this, and to close the little loophole which it is cunningly attempted to leave open, and which would be grasped at most eagerly to evade the object and spirit of the very sensible and very necessary resolution which has been recently promulgated.

The object of the members of that meeting—judging from the published accounts of their eloquent speeches in the daily press—was not so much to obtain a concession from Government, that the First Physician of the J. J. Hospital, whoever he might be, should be a Consulting Physician, as it was to advocate that concession to Dr. Cook, and to arrogate to themselves the exciting and pleasing duty of extolling the pre-eminence of Dr. Cook in his profession, as if Dr. Cook was the one transcendent medical genius of the Bombay Presidency, and that there was no other medical man in the island who was fit to be a Consulting Physician!!!

The meeting of these fervent, well-meaning, grateful, and affected admirers of Dr. Cook has served a double purpose. It has shown us, through the press, where suffering humanity can find relief if an unfeeling Government can only be moved—by hundreds of thousands of signatures—to revoke their cruel resolution *which deals with life and death so lightly*.

The other purpose is that it has pricked the windbag of loquacious Young Bombay who would burst if free vent was not occasionally given to its flatulent rhetoric. If the *suffering public* of Bombay are seriously in earnest regarding the particular Consulting Physician they require, why do they worry the Government to stultify their own resolutions when the remedy is in their own hands? Why not get Dr. Cook to retire from Government employ and settle down in their midst, as a private practitioner? This is business, and only a matter of "L. S. D.," which wealthy Bombay.—"primus in Indis"—could easily accomplish if its *suffering public* were really in earnest and not windy and still.

"IN THE SWIM."

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"In the Swim" is right when he says that unrestrained and unlimited private practice tends most unquestionably to demoralize the Medical Service, and it is high time that the Government stepped in and acted firmly to check the abuse. When men refuse promotion for the greed of gain it becomes the Government to interfere and to issue rules which will effectually deal with the evil. The doctors have only themselves to blame for the control the Government has thought it necessary to assume over them. The scramble for private practice among them has become almost a bye-word for a long time past, and the suggestion put forward by "*In the Swim*" that Government should limit the incumbency of appointments to four years deserves the serious consideration of the Government, before the initiative is taken by a memorial from the junior members of the service, who, if report be true—feel aggrieved that the best appointments should be monopolized for an indefinite period by those who, as your correspondent puts it, are "*in the clique*" or "*in the swim*." Until something of this kind is done, most unsettled discontent will exist in the Medical Service, which will destroy all *esprit de corps* and all zeal.

May 13. THETA.

BHATTIA MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able leader in your to-day's issue regarding Bhattia widow remarriages is highly commendable, and you have done an immense service to the cause of reform among the whole Gujarati Hindoo community. It is a pity that the widow remarriage among the Bhattias just celebrated is the only and solitary instance among a community which, as you state, has a reform party headed by such known men as Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Mr. Mathooradass Lowjee. The reform party among the Bhattias has existed for a long time; still up to date not one reformer out of so many has shown a bold front and taken a widow for his future partner in life and happiness, although there have been opportunities for doing so. It is no secret among the natives of this city that one of the known reformers among the Bhattias married a second time a young girl some twelve or thirteen years old, although his age may have been some fifty years, and he had good opportunity to espouse a widow out of so many that are to be found among his caste. Mr. Chatoorbooj Callianjee is the first and only man among the Bhattias to take a widow in marriage. But the work of this great reform should not be left here. The reformers should work with some conscience, and should not lag in a work which is so well begun. Unfortunately, as is the case everywhere among natives, you may find some black sheep in the fold of Bhattia reformers; but the reform party should, for its own honour, get rid of such, and keep itself constantly working in the cause of true reform. The Bhattia reform party cannot boast that it has, during so many years, "killed a dead tiger" even (as the phrase runs in Gujarati), nor can the leading spirits of the party deny that, although a reformer himself, he neglected to take a widow in remarriage when he had the opportunity and means to do so. If the party wants to do some good to its community it must not show such sleepiness and carelessness, but must work with all heart, and might, and main, for the cause of the hundreds of poor widows that have been made victims of very tyrannical and most hateful caste customs and prejudices.

May 12. SATA VACHAN (TRUTH).

THE HEADS OF THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You give in your supplement an article copied from *Public Opinion* on this subject, and purporting to come from an M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. There is a style arising in all branches of sciences at the present time of popularising everything, of having primers on this subject and alphabets on that, which very much requires the cold douche of "a little knowledge being a dangerous thing" applied to it. This "gentleman of "letters" would solve the puzzle of the Guaian knot by scissors, and have us believe that he has solved the difficult problem now vexing etymologists as to how and why it is that the heads of the people of England are half an inch less in circumference than they were a quarter of a century ago, and that we are gradually approaching the fearful condition of the acephalous monster with their eyes between their shoulders. You cut the hair too often and exhaust the hair bulbs, and we have the authority of the barber in the *Pioneer* for stating that the brain permeates the pores of the skull and nourishes the hair, and that's what it is for. So you see our danger.

Rash statements made from insufficient premises have led many a man to literary ruin and over-lettered gentleman patronises the *petitio principii* style of logic. He accepts the approaching baldness of men brought up on close cropping principles from boyhood to adult life as being an accomplished fact, and then finds a reason for it in the close cropping, and then he also gives this baldness as a reason that cutting does not make the hair pur, thick, &c. Does not this disagree with every kind of experiences we have been subsisting on from our youth upwards until now? On the above grounds I should like explanations of the following:—

1. Why does a clipped horse always have a thicker coat than one that has not been clipped?
2. Why do men with moustachios that have been shaved and then allowed to grow have such a thick amount of that hirsute appendage?
3. Have the medical profession been such clever people as, up to date, to recommend shaving the head when they ought to have done the reverse?

His cure for this baldness of the race is curious. Provide yourself with as much dirty, greasy excretion, commonly called hair, as will just miss giving you a greasy collar to your coat, and then cut it every six weeks. I should like the writers' opinion on the following points:—

1. What difference does it make in the exhaustion of the hair bulbs, having this hair excretion cut two inches or six from them?
2. Is there a point nearer the hair bulbs which the immunity from baldness comes into force again, or how is the non-baldness of the close and oft-shaved Brahmin explained? Have we been so unfortunate just to light on the exact length that exhausts the bulbs?
3. When may we expect our nails to suffer from the close cutting they have been subjected to?

I am afraid, sir, the gentleman has not accepted the advice of the ancient bibliograph not to take down the shutters before there was something in the shop windows. My first idea would be, and I suppose it would be that of any reasoning man, that apart from racial degeneracy, we are the progeny of the oldest sires of any generation which has yet been on the face of the earth. W. S. Gilbert is a much wiser man than the man of 'letters' when he writes:—

> Now elderly men of the bachelor crew,
> With wrinkled hose
> And spectacled nose,
> Don't marry at all—you may take it as true.
> If ever you do.
> The step you will rue,
> For your babes will be elderly—elderly too.

Berar. H.

WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sneering tone in which your contemporary writes regarding the doings of this Company is altogether unaccountable, unless it be that the object of those who pen the articles in the *Times of India* is to reduce the value of this Company's stock for speculative purposes. The present Secretaries and Agents (Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.) have, ever since they took charge of the affairs of this Company, acted in a manner which has called forth the unanimous approval of the shareholders. It will be remembered that Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., accepted the agency of this Company in November last, and by careful management rescued it from the danger which was then impending. Their first act was to reduce the price which was originally intended to be paid to the owners of the estate from £15,000 in cash and 8,000 fully paid up shares to Rs. 1,50,000 in cash and 6,000 fully paid up shares, thus securing to the Company a gain of the equivalent of Rs. 80,000. They have now succeeded in effecting a sale of about a third of the land for a net price, which is considerably in excess of the amount paid for the whole estate. The result of this sale is that the Wynaad Company will make a clear profit of Rs. 2,80,000 on the 700 acres of land [illegible] profit [illegible] the Company has [illegible] way with- [illegible] satisfactory.

A SHAREHOLDER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 8-30 p.m.

Lecture, Students' Debating Society, Society's Hall, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Hospedar (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Austriana, London; Castore (s), Trieste; Reciprocity, Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s), to K. C. and Kurrachee; Avoca (s), China; Sheikh (s), Antwerp; China (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Maud Hartman left the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Ellora left yesterday.

STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. B. Nagarkar on "The Pleasures and Privileges of Education" in the Society's Hall, near the Pinjrapole, to-day, at 3-30 p. m. Mr. Jamsetji Edulji Daruwala, B. A., will preside.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of Govind Naroo, a porter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who met with an accident on the evening previous at the Colaba railway station while shunting railway wagons. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Yahur Sooltan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a linen jacket containing Rs. 10-8-0 in cash in one of the pockets belonging to Ballajee Shamjee. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shaik Abdool Hoosein and Habib Ahmed Khan were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a silver watch and steel chain and a purse containing Rs. 9-8-0 in cash, the property of Shunker Gungadin. They were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Iswar Pitamber, a Marwarree, who arrived here about three days ago, reported to the Police that a bag containing wearing apparel and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 122, belonging to him, was stolen from the Dhurrumsalla at Pinjrapole on Thursday last.—Kessew Ragoojee, residing at New Nagpada, also reported to the Police on Thursday last that a relative of his, named Narayen Shukkoo, who was living with him, absconded on that day after stealing a gold ring and a musical box, of the collective value of Rs. 58. A search is being made for the accused.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Rail way for the week ending 7th May, 1881, was 72,888 maunds and in money Rs. 31,858. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th May 1881.	Week ending 8th May 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	72,046	1,07,653	..	35,607
Amount Rs.	45,542	58,522	..	12,980
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	93,047	80,102	12,945	..
Amount Rs.	31,077	23,144	7,933	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	27,250	19,420	7,830	..
Amount Rs.	16,719	11,198	5,521	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	320	..	320
Amount Rs.	..	851	..	851
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,260	5,373	1,887	..
Amount Rs.	6,337	4,904	1,433	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	75,691	67,174	8,517	..
Amount Rs.	11,000	13,645	..	2,645
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	69,587	33,443	36,144	..
Amount Rs.	31,019	11,972	19,047	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	7,525	10,182	..	2,657
Amount Rs.	4,194	5,838	..	1,644
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	9,382	7	9,375	..
Amount Rs.	6,166	7	6,159	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	17,091	18,791	..	1,700
Amount Rs.	3,042	3,877	..	835
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	11,923	9,183	2,740	..
Amount Rs.	4,065	1,321	2,741	..
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	26,022	23,974	2,048	..
Amount Rs.	7,036	6,513	523	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,62,379	1,30,693	31,686	..
Amounts Rs.	43,000	35,547	7,453	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	5,79,203	5,06,315	72,888	..
Amount Rs.	2,09,197	1,77,339	31,858	..

A CORRECTION CORRECTED.

WE have been asked to publish the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to a para. which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst. under the heading of "The Recent Parsee Assaults Case," and which purports to correct in one particular the report of that case (Cursetji Furdoonji *vs.* Rustomji Manockji Moola Feroze and Dossibai) as it appeared at the time (in February last) in your report, we, as attorneys for the defendants in that case, take the liberty to inform you that the report, as it originally stood, was correct, and that Mr. Ryan did hold that the complainant in the case (Cursetji Furdoonji) did go in the lane where the defendants resided, and in fact near to their house, with the intent to provoke a quarrel with the defendants. That the complainant allowed three months to elapse before he made any attempt at this alleged correction speaks for itself.—Yours, &c.,

PAYNE AND GILBERT.
Defendants' Attorneys.

Bombay, May 10.

BENGAL.

SEVERE STORM AT CALCUTTA.—A telegram from Calcutta, 11th May, states:—A severe nor'wester passed over Calcutta, between 8 and 9 last evening. Several vessels were blown from their moorings in the Hoogly. Numbers of boats and several launches were sunk. Scores of trees in the maidan, Camac Street and Russell Street were uprooted and blown down. The damage to property was considerable. The maidan has been much disfigured. There was one fatal accident, a syce being killed by a phaeton upsetting in Chowringhee.

MADRAS.

GOLF IN MADRAS.—A Handicap prize was competed for on Saturday last, the 7th inst., on the Island, the competition being two rounds of the links of seven holes each. The Rev. W. Stevenson again proved the winner on this occasion, with the one score of 71. The scores were as follows:—

Rev. W. Stevenson	71	scratch	71
Mr. F. M. Bowden	92	— 18	74
Colonel Guthrie	76	scratch	76
Mr. Sinclair	89	— 8	81
Mr. J. L. Walker	97	— 16	81
Mr. Smith	89	— 7	82
Mr. P. Stevens	88	— 1	87
Mr. Ainslie	99	— 9	90
Mr. Sowden	106	— 13	93

A Handicap prize will be competed for on Saturday, the 21st instant, on the Island.—*Mail.*

CURIOUS MURDER CASE.—We have received news from Masulipatam of the murder of two men by a man named T. Jamabah of the barber caste, and also of his inflicting severe wounds on others. It appears that the man was lurking about the premises of one Appiah, with whose wife he was carrying on an intrigue, when an alarm was given, and he attempted to hide himself. He was discovered, and set upon by a number of men armed with sticks. Unfortunately, as events turned out, the barber had with him a sharp knife with which, in his turn, he attacked those who had assaulted him, the result being that whether intentionally or not, he caused the death of two of them, and severely wounded some others. He was in due course brought before the Sessions Court for trial. He pleaded that he had been beaten in a most unmerciful manner, and had laid about him with the knife hardly knowing what he was doing; he had no intention of killing any one. The assessors suggested that he should be acquitted of murder, and punished for adultery, a crime for which he was not on his trial, but this of course was overruled by the Sessions Judge, who found him guilty of murder, and proceeded to pass sentence of death upon him subject to the confirmation of the High Court.—*Mail.*

THE ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER IN THE TERAI.

BREVET-MAJOR MURRAY, of the 72nd Highlanders, writes to the *Pioneer* as follows:—

I shall feel much obliged by your kindly inserting the following account of the encounter with a tiger in the Terai district last month while I and other officers were on the line of march with troops from Bareilly to Naini Tal. I ask this, as it has been stated that I saved my life at the expense of the lives of two natives.

On the arrival of the detachment at camp Hugla in the Terai, on the 8th April, about 7 a. m., we heard that black partridge, and *possibly* a deer, were to be got; so after breakfast, having mustered about 25 coolies, we started (four guns) to have a beat for any small game we might come across. Our party consisted of Lieutenant Campbell, 72nd Highlanders, Lieutenant Allsopp, 10th Hussars, Lieutenant McNair, 65th Regiment, and myself. Each of us had an express rifle as well as a gun. We had hardly gone half a mile from camp when a tiger rose in front of our line, and went slowly off towards some high grass jungle. All of us at once got our rifles and followed him. As the country was quite open, we climbed into the trees near where he lay, and waited, hopping he might show up. This he did, giving me a right-and-left from my Henry 500 double express. He was hard hit, and he then moved a short distance forward to some higher and denser grass and lay close. As he would not move, Lieutenants Campbell and McNair and I got down from our trees and crossed a wet nullah getting in front of him. We again climbed up trees and waited; but as he would not stir, we fired a few charges of small shot from our guns at the place where we knew him to be, in the hope of moving him. This proved successful, and he broke cover, giving Lieutenant Campbell and myself each a shot. We again wounded him. He tried to make for some high wooded jungle, but could not reach it, being so badly wounded, and had to lie down in the open. Lieutenants Campbell and McNair and myself then each had another shot, again hitting him, and so badly that he was just able to stagger into some bushes close by. We all got up into trees near him, and made up our minds to bag him. As I found my position was bad, I called out Lieutenant Campbell not to fire, as I wanted to join him on his tree, wherein his and my gunbearers already were. As I was climbing up this tree, Lieutenant Campbell's gun-bearer, who was above me, saw the tiger moving off, and to call my attention touched me on the shoulder. This caused me to lose my footing, and I slipped down the tree, but held on with my right hand. As I slipped, my rifle, which was in my left hand, accidentally went off, hitting Lieutenant Campbell's gun-bearer in the left side. The moment the tiger heard the explosion of my rifle he turned and charged straight at me, gettting a shot from Lieutenant Campbell as he did so. Bounding on to the tree the tiger caught me with his claws by the left knee, clawing me slightly. Luckily my breeches tore and he slipped back; but as he did so, he made a side-ward spring to a projecting branch, catching my gun-bearer, dragging him to the ground, and mauling him frightfully. Lieutenant Campbell and I then fired rapidly into him, killing him at once, but too late to save my unfortunate gun-bearer. We at once procured medical assistance from camp and did all in our power to help this man, but without avail, and he died in four hours after arrival in camp. The tiger was an old male, measuring 9 feet 11 1-8th inches and had 9 bullet wounds in him, nearly all in a vital part, five of them being behind his shoulder.

When my rifle exploded, hitting Lieutenant Campbell's gun-bearer, it killed him at once; and had he then fallen from the tree the tiger would have taken his body, and the other man would in all probability have been saved; but, after being shot, his body remained resting against a branch, and did not fall until after my gun-bearer had been mauled. I may add that through the kind assistance of the Terai Superintendent, the relatives of the deceased men have been compensated for their loss to the best of our ability. I would also beg to state that every precaution was taken that was possible under the very unexpected circumstances of the case; and that certainly none of us saved our lives at the expense of the natives.

MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA'S CASE.

9. The next case which I propose to deal with is that of Mustaufi Habibulla. That this man should now be arrayed against me in the foremost line of my accusers cannot be a matter of surprise to any one who is acquainted with the opinion expressed by me as regards his complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy, and which is embodied in the report of the Political Commission of which I was a member. It is notorious that my opinion, shared by my late colleagues on the Commission, was in this matter, as on many other points, stoutly at variance with that entertained by the late Sir Gulam Hassan Khan, K. C. S. I., who was a personal friend of the Mustaufi's; and the Mustaufi should not have been ignorant that his deportation to India was in a large measure due to my investigations; he must also have been fully aware of the fact that it was upon information supplied by me that his confidential agent (Akhoonzada Abdul Rahim) was arrested, and that I was also one of the principal witnesses examined against this man during his subsequent trial before the Military Commission.

Under these circumstances it can scarcely be denied that the Mustaufi's feelings towards me are not likely to be untinged by a strong personal bias of which such an accusation as that now preferred is not an unnatural outcome. But it surely cannot fail at the same time to strike an impartial mind as passing strange that if there was really any solid foundation of truth in the accusation now made, how it happened that despite the corruption to which I exposed my judgment despite in fact my having been bribed I still continued to be so firm in conviction of the Mustaufi's guilt and to express that conviction publicly without the smallest reserve? This was surely not the course one would have expected from a man whose favour had already been purchased by a payment of Rs. 16,000? The Mustaufi is himself shrewd enough to see this; and he has the assurance to depose on oath that he was not aware that he was examined by the Commission in any other capacity than that of a witness, and that he did not understand that there was any charge against him personally which the Commission had to investigate.

I would refer to the proceedings of the Commission to refute this wilful falsehood uttered with the object to avoid the fatal objection to his evidence which the real facts would undoubtedly suggest. Starting, therefore, with a *prima facie* motive for a false accusation, and also a *prima facie* improbability of the truth of the charge actually brought forward, I believe I shall have no difficulty in showing that the development of the story is involved in such a tissue of contradictions and inaccuracies that it loses the smallest claim to reliability. I would call your attention in the first place to the petition in English presented by the Mustaufi's son (in his father's name) to Major Hastings at Kabul, dated the 29th April, 1880. That petition, as the earliest step taken by the Mustaufi in the present matters, is of considerable importance; and its date is also to be carefully borne in mind. In that remarkable document it will be seen that the Mustaufi asserts that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid to me *during his imprisonment in Sherpur* by his *friends and relatives by means of some famous men in the city;* and that he only became aware of the fact *some time after his release*, whereupon he lectured his friends for their overzeal adding that he owed his release to the favour of the British Government and not to bribes. Now there is not a single statement in this petition (except the amount of the bribe) which is not completely and unblushingly contradicted by the Mustaufi himself in the deposition given by him in the present inquiry. The version which he now swears to is that the amount of the bribe was settled by his friends *after consultation with him* about 15 or 16 days before his release, and was paid by instalments *after* his release, Rs. 10,000 about a couple days or so after, and the balance of R. 6,000 in three payments some 14 or 15 days later on. The Mustaufi will not assert that any portion of this money was paid to me in his presence, or that he ever had any conversation with me on the subject: but he introduces Mirz Ibrahim as my agent in the transaction. In the face of two such diametrically opposite statements which, if either is one to believe? The Mustaufi has admitted his inability to explain the radical differences between them, though he feebly points out that the petition to Major Hastings was in English—a language with which he was wholly unacquainted. But this excuse, I submit, does not avail him in the slightest degree. It is proved by the Mustaufi's own son (Abdul Gafur) that the petition was simply translated by a friend of his who knew English (one Abdul Karim who has not been produced) from a memorandum in Persian *written by his father*. Now admitting for the sake of argument that Abdul Karim's knowledge of English was not sufficiently perfect to enable him to translate from Persian into it with literal accuracy; it is nevertheless impossible to believe that he could or would have put forward an *absolutely different version of the actual facts* from that contained in the paper which he was requested to translate and for which he would have had to seek recourse to his own imagination. Besides, as Abdul Gafur himself had a certain knowledge of English, though possibly slight, there was an additional precaution against any great and radical departure being attempted by the translator as regards the main facts to be mentioned in the English petition. We are thus irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the Mustaufi is responsible for the version of the story there given relating to the payment of the bribe. But once this is conceded, as I feel sure it must be, then the whole charge, I submit, crumbles to pieces, for when two such conflicting accounts of a single transaction are given by the same person, as in the present instance, it is impossible that the slightest reliance can be placed upon his veracity. Nor can any reasonable explanation be suggested to account for a false coloring being, in the first instance, put upon a transaction which was really a true one. Certainly none has been suggested by the Mustaufi himself who is the person obviously best able to explain the matter. If it be conjectured, however, that the real object at the time the petition was written was to conceal the Mustaufi's voluntary share in a nefarious transaction, this would not have prevented the other details of the story from being correctly stated, and would not account for the statement contained in the petition that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid "by means of some famous men in the city and that as we had not the sum at home it is lent from some merchants;" if in fact Rs. 10,000 had been paid by Abu Bakr and Rs. 6,000 from money in the *Mustaufi's possession*, there was no reason why Abu Bakr's name should not have been mentioned, and certainly none why the payment of the balance of Rs. 6,000 from cash in the house should not have been disclosed. Then again the Mustaufi's evidence is flatly contradicted by the only witness (his own servant and clansman) who was called to corroborate his story, for while the former makes Mirza Ibrahim the go-between to whom the money was actually paid for me, the latter declares that my agent in the transaction was one Golam Nabbi who came on *three* different occasions to the Mustaufi and received money, and that it was the Mustaufi himself who called him by that name; the Mustaufi, on the other hand, expresses astonishment at this variance, and is unable to offer any explanation of the discrepancy, which is certainly not on an immaterial point, simply adhering to his own statement that it was Mirza Ibrahim and not Gulam Nabbi who took the money. None of the other persons, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the transaction, have been produced; and the absence of Abu Bakr is particularly noticeable. But there is a circumstance connected with this man related by Sirdar Wali Muhammad, which I think supplies at once a clue to the *origin* of the present charge and explains the reason why Abu Bakr's name is dragged into it, while at the same time it affords an additional reason for distrusting the Mustaufi's evidence. It appears, for instance, that Sirdar Wali Muhammad was deputed by Mr. Griffin to recover the sum of Rs. 80,000, which had been paid to the Mustaufi in March 1880, contrary to my advice, with the view of winning over hostile tribes about Ghuzni. The Wali having heard that this money was deposited with Bakr on behalf of the Mustaufi, had him arrested and called upon him to disgorge the amount; but Abu Bakr protested (as might have been expected) that the whole amount had been spent; and then to support his statement he declared that he had paid Rs. 16,000 out of it to me. Here then we probably have a clue, indirectly supplied, of the reason which may have first suggested the present charge. Abu Bakr no doubt felt himself in an extremely awkward position: and as I was then out of the country it was a golden opportunity to debit any balance of the Rs. 80,000, he was otherwise unable to account for against me. It would have been interesting to know how the rest of this sum was accounted for but Abu Bakr has not been produced; speculation on the point is useless. There remains, however, the important fact that Abu Bakr's statement to the Wali is absolutely irreconcileable with the Mustaufi's, for the latter fixes the payment of the bribe at the end of Mohorrum, that is to say, about the middle of January, 1881, whereas, according to Abu Bakr, it could not have been paid *before March*, 1880, for it was in that month that the Rs. 80,000 (out of which the Rs. 16,000 were taken) were given to the Mustaufi. It will be noticed that the two statements not only conflict with each other as regards dates, but also with respect to the source from whence the bribe was obtained; according to the Mustaufi it was partly advanced by Abu Bakr as a *loan* and partly supplied from his *own funds*, whereas, according to Abu Bakr, the *whole* sum of Rs. 16,000 was taken out of the Rs. 80,000.

So that, as I said above, the entire story is involved in a maze of contradiction and inaccuracies; and I need only refer to one additional fact to complete the chain of reasons which prove its absolute untruthfulness. It has been pointed out that the Mustaufi introduces Mirza Ibrahim as the go-between in the transaction. This man is now employed in Government service at Kandahar, and I hope he may be able to give evidence for me before the case is finally concluded. But I have meanwhile filed with the proceedings an original letter which I received from the Mirza from Cabul, dated 17th April, 1880, which is extremely important as showing the efforts that were then being made to suborn evidence against me on the part of the Mustaufi and his adherents just a few days before the English petition dated 29th April, 1880, was actually presented; and while the Mirza's refusal to join such a conspiracy may perhaps not unreasonably account for his name being now taken from the Mustaufi. At all events a man who would not scruple to bribe witnesses to perjure themselves has certainly no claim to reliability, and the contradictory statements I have noticed are therefore no more than what we might perhaps expect from a person of such an unscrupulous nature. Nor does it seem that his son Abdul Gafur has any stronger love of the truth than himself, for a reference to his evidence will show that he positively denies that he received any portion of the Rs. 80,000, all but Rs. 10,000 of which Nawab Gulam Hassan nevertheless proves was actually paid to him. Thus, then, I submit, whether regard be paid to the character of the witness, to their irreconcileable statements, to the general probabilities of their story, or to the motives which have probably influenced them, the charge preferred by the Mustaufi absolutely and hopelessly breaks down.

LALL MUHAMMAD'S CASE.

10. The charge in this case is that I obtained 74 Bukara *tillas* or gold coins, a *postin* and a Russian tea service of China by means of threats from one Lall Muhammad, who was formerly controller of the *chabutra* or octroi duties at Kabul. But how this charge came to be preferred in the first instance, whether the petition or petitions referring to it were contained in the sealed envelope made over to Gulam Muhaieddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, by the Mustaufi, or whether either or both of these documents presented by Lall Muhammad to Mr. Cunningham's chapprasy, or to Major Hastings, and who signed them, it is hopeless to attempt to discover from the evidence recorded in the present enquiry, which contains without exception the most confusing jumble of contradictions that I believe a judicial officer has ever had to record in this country. To attempt to specify in detail the numerous points upon which the witnesses in this case contradict each other and themselves, would occupy almost as much space as it has taken to record their evidence, and would thus cause this address to become inordinately long. I shall therefore merely notice the salient points which arise in the case, feeling assured that, in addressing a judge of your experience, I do not need to be diffused. The first point, therefore, which strikes one's attention is that Lall Muhammad in his present deposition asserts that he was only kept a night and a day in confinement, and that, although Mirza Ibrahim who is again introduced under the influence no doubt of the example set by the Mustaufi as my go-between, require Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 (having first asked Rs. 8,000) to secure his release, and although finally the sum agreed upon was Rs. 4,000. Said Jan actually gave me a bond for Rs. 6,000! In his former statement to Mr. Cunningham, Lall Muhammad stated the Mirza's demand to have been "Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000;" and when his present deposition was read over to him, he corrected the figures and endeavoured to persuade you that what he had said in examination-in-chief was that the Mirza had asked Rs. 10,000, besides adding a lot of additional matter completely at variance with his recorded deposition. That he was not, however, misunderstood is perfectly well known to you; and in fact the figures Rs. 3,000, 4,000 and 8,000 could not have been in each instance the result of either a slip of the tongue on the part of the witness, or a slip of the pen on the part of the recording officer. At the same time it is as inconceivable how such inaccuracies could occur if the witness were truthful, as it is to comprehend the reason why a bond should be given for Rs. 6,000 when only half that sum was demanded. Such an extraordinary instance of pliancy and liberality does not certainly tend to strengthen the credibility of the evidence. It is also a curious circumstance that Taj Muhammad says (though later on he tries to trim this statement) that his brother had offered Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, and that he settled Rs. 5,000 as the amount to be paid which was agreed to, although the Mirza had at first asked Rs. 50,000! This mention of the same sums shows that Lall Muhammad's statement was not an accidental mistake; and as it is inconceivable that either witness could have completely forgotten the right figures, if the transaction they depose to had really taken place, the only conclusion to be drawn from such contradictions as I have referred to, is, I submit, that both these men are unskilful liars, who have not the faculty of inventing a consistent story, and thus go floundering in every direction. Thus we find that the next point in the transaction is involved in even greater confusion than the one I have just commented upon. For in his present deposition, Lall Muhammad asserts that he and his brother gave Said Jan a joint bond for Rs. 6,00 in lieu of a guarantee bond which Said Jan had given to me on their behalf; and he made a similar statement to Mr. Cunningham when examined at Cabul. He also now states distinctly that no money was given by his brother to Said Jan. The bond, however, which I produced is only for Rs. 5,000, and Lall Muhammad is unable to explain the reason; while his brother Taj Muhammad, whose memory would seem to be no less treacherous than his own, although he remembers the execution of *such* a bond to Said Jan cannot recall to mind the amount of the bond given by the latter or whether any cash was paid to Said Jan to make up the difference between the two sums if their was any difference. It is also important to notice that this witness declares before you, in order to account for his inaccurate knowledge of the facts, that he *knows nothing* about the payments on account of the bond, as his brother Lall Muhammad had made all arrangements *after his release*; but this same witness had previously stated to Mr. Cunningham that he himself went "to the city to Said Jan, and gave him Rs. 1,000 and a bond for Rs. 5,000 in his own handwriting," and that upon this Said Jan executed the guarantee bond demanded by me, which led to his brother's release.

Upon this evidence, I submit, it is impossible to know what view of the transaction the defence has to meet, and so far from lending any corroboration to Lal Muhammad's statement, the production of Said Jan's bond for Rs. 5,000 tends rather, I think, to prove the effort to connect the two transactions together is a pure and simple concoction, which has not been able to stand the test of the slightest independent inquiry. The bond, it will be seen, contains no allusion to the purpose for which the money was borrowed, and whether it really represents a genuine transaction of another sort between Said Jan and Lal Muhammad and his brother, or whether it is a wholly fictitious document written with the view of strengthening the present case, which is probably nearer the truth, it must at all events I think be admitted that as piece of corroborative evidence this document is absolutely worthless in the face of the conflicting evidence given by Lall Muhammad and Taj Muhammad. Nor can even the feeble excuse be urged that these witnesses have been overthrown by skilful cross-examination which entrapped them into pitfall prepared for them, for their contradictions run through almost every alternate line of their evidence, and indicate not the accidental mistakes of a confused witness, but the perturbation of men who were conscious of falsehood, and who had not the skill to conceal their untruthfulness under the veil of a consistent story. But it is a matter of congratulation to me that in their desperation to effect my ruin my enemies have suffered themselves to produce Lall Muhammad as one of my accusers, for, as it happens, I have the most conclusive proof that his entire story is a fabrication from beginning to end, which has rendered it to a large extent unnecessary for me to dwell in any detail upon the numerous mis-statements. It will be seen that he asserts that he was apprehended by Mirza Ibrahim Samandar Khan and some sowars, of the late Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan, confined a whole night in the Mirza's tent, and then brought before General Roberts at noon next day, having been brought before me during the previous evening and again in the morning. Now, unluckily for this witness, it turns out that I had nothing whatever to do with his arrest, that he was not kept in custody for more than a few hours, and that he was taken up to General Roberts without my intervention at all. The real facts connected with his arrest have been deposed to by Sarwar Khan, a son of the Khan of Hungoo, and by Azim Khan, a son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahomed Khan, K. C. S. I. It appears that these gentlemen were deputed by Muhammad Amin Khan (since deceased) to bring up Lall Muhammad, as General Roberts wanted him about 12 or 13 days before our troops entered Sherpur, i.e., about the 18th or 19th October, 1879. They accordingly went and brought him, and *immediately on his arrival* he was taken before General Roberts by Muhammad Amin Khan, ordered to file security, and released upon his doing so the *same day*. Mirza Ibrahim had nothing to do with him; and the notion of a munshi, whose duty it was to write parwanas, being deputed to make an arrest at the head of a troop of sowars, is itself sufficiently ludicrous to indicate the poorness of Lall Muhammad's inventive genius. When confronted with this startling evidence, Lall Muhammad was forced to admit that Sarwar Khan had certainly escorted him to Siah Sung, and he then began with series of fresh stories, the falsity of which is apparent on the surface; such, for instance, that he was told by Mirza Ibrahim to go *alone* to General Roberts's tent, that he was first taken on arrival to Jelaldin's tent, then to the Mirza's, and so forth. He also called two witnesses to prove that they saw him being escorted on *horse back* to Siah Sung towards evening; but these men, no doubt, to enlist greater sympathy for him, declared that they had seen him *going on foot*, which Lal Muhammad immediately attempted to explain away, adding that he had dismounted at Puppa! Such, then, sir, is the foundation of a charge which has been as conclusively proved to be false as it was elaborately concocted in the first instance. Considering also the date given by Sarwar Khan, it is clear that the bond now produced, as having been executed in favour of Said Jan, and which is dated the 28th October, 1879, could not have had the smallest connection with Lall Muhammad's arrest and release, as both had taken place some ten days previously. So that we have here another proof of the utterly false nature of the story related before you by Lall Muhammad, who is also flatly contradicted by Lall Muhammad, a witness for the prosecution in regard to a *postin* and a Russian tea-service which I am also supposed to have accepted. Nor is there motive wanting why these men, Lall Muhammad, Taj Muhammad, and Said Jan should conspire against me. In the first place it is clear from the statements of the first two persons named that the Mustaufi had no small hand in prompting the present charge. Indeed, the Mustaufi himself and his munshi drafted petitions for Lall Muhammad, and incited him to lodge a complaint. Then again it is said that the late Nawab S. Hassan Khan interested himself conspicuously in encouraging Lall Muhammad to bring forward his accusation. But the death of this gentleman compels me to withhold any comment on this part of the case, for despite our grave differences of opinions on various subjects, which not unfrequently caused misunderstandings between us, I desire to treat his memory with all the respect due to a man of undoubted courage and probity. Moreover, there is still stronger motive assignable for this charge being brought against me than any I have yet mentioned. It is this, that I was principally instrumental in establishing the guilt of the notorious fanatical preacher Khwal Nasir, who was hanged by order of the Military Commission shortly after the arrival of General Roberts at Cabul. This man's execution gave great offence to a large section of the Muhammadan population of Cabul, and was one of the chief causes of my own unpopularity—(vide evidence of Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan). He was closely related to Said Jan, according to Taj Muhammad, a first cousin of his on the paternal side, which would at once account for Said Jan's hostility towards me; and it is by no means unlikely that this man, knowing that Lall Muhammad had been summoned by General Roberts to furnish security, in fact having joined with others to give it, planned the present charge in consultation with his friend, the quondam controller of octroi. The case of truth, however, seldom fails to triumph, and thus a charge which had been the most carefully prepared of any, not only crumbles to pieces at every step, but is at last doomed to be exposed as absolutely false.

(To be continued.)

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoola bin Khulifa :—

One large white pearl necklace of 45 pearls, weighing about 1,124 chows.

AUCTION Sale of valuable Household furniture, &c., at No. 32, Meadow Street, on the same floor occupied by Mr. P. Byramjee, House Agent.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the abovementioned premises, the valuable household furniture, &c., belonging to G. H. Cates, Esq., the same consist of cut glassware, porcelain and platedware, cutlery, &c., and blackwood carved furniture, such as tables, chairs, sideboard, press, chiffoniers, couches, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bookshelf, screens, teapoys, cots, piano with stand, table ornaments, pictures, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.

SALE of Morocco Leather Goods, handsome Porcelain-ware, Billiard Boards, Fancy Goods, choice Wines, Office Furniture, &c., &c., at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Fort, (also Building Materials at Byculla.)

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) on TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of morocco, dressing, writing, and scent cases, lady's bags, albums, photo-frames in variety, mirrors, inkstands, timepieces, parian stationary, leather bags, Thurston's mahogany billiard bagatelle and pool, marking boards, pool balls, boxes, and money receivers, rules for billiards, &c., china, shades for billiard lams, globes, chimneys, wicks, handsome dinner and breakfast services, vases, lamps, glassware, pipes, cigars, oilmantores, cartridge cases, sewing machine, thermoterian glasses, toilet vinegar, choice Australian wines, moselle, hocks, marble top tables, office and writing tables and chairs, mirror, &c., &c.

At the Byculla Establishment's Compound on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus building material, consisting of long teak posts, windows, teak planks of sizes, iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets, &c. Also office desk chairs, show cases and sundry furniture.

Goods on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Forbes and Meadow Streets, above Mr. W. J. ESSAI, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Arnot, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, pickle and sauce frames, tea and coffee services, biscuit box, jam-pot, ice pail, table and dessert spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, reading and solar lamps, Mappin's table cutlery, handsome teakwood furniture such as dining, drawing, dressing, pier, side, writing, washhand and dressing tables, dining, drawing, easy, folding, reclining, deck, mallet and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, sideboard, teapoys, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, teakwood bedstead, chest of drawers, gown and clothes presses, dressing glasses, chamber stand, copying press, pictures, table ornaments, dispense and cook-room furniture, utensils, &c., &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder, to close consignment—

90 Superior first class Moulmein Teak Squares, In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 10 „ „ dhoties.
- 5 cases white jacconets.
- 10 „ „ mulls.
- 5 „ prints.
- 8 chests, each 50 lb. mixed tea.
- 2 casks steel hoes.

An invoice of very handsome kerosine-oil lamps with duplex, triplex and Kosmo's burners. Also Bohemian glass flower vases of various sizes.

1 case leather beltings of different sizes.
1 „ cotton beltings of different sizes.

A quantity of samples of hardware, glassware, proclain ware and lamps.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of wearing apparel, books, furniture, &c., &c, the property of the late Major Sydney J. Waudby.

One case containing 26 rolls of leather belts.

At 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong fashionable small pony dog-cart with a fast-trotting bay pony and brass mounted harness.

1 handsome fast-trotting silver grey mare, the property of John Fleming, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

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1 Handsome strong Victoria park phaeton, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF CASSIA.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, P. and O. Co.'s godown, on account of the underwriters—

172 boxes Cassia, ex s. s. Avoca.

The import duty will have to be paid by the purchaser.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Dockyard, Fort, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of pure copper sheets, yellow metal bolts, and nuts, old iron boiler, large brass steam pipes, and brass tubes, sails, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Custom house duty on the above goods will have to be paid by the purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, large Brussels carpets, China matting, 3, 6, 8 and 10 lights hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, &c., &c., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 4 p.m., unless previously disposed of by private sale, that beautifully situated and very convenient and commodious Bungalow known as Ravine Cottage.

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For further particulars apply to Mr. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, at the Office of Mr. John Macfarlane, Church Gate Street.

On FRIDAY, the 27th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome English-built C-spring buggy, a handsome iron grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of Charles Banks, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable plated ware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1881.

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18; BAROLA, Rs. 20; MUSCADELA, Rs. 20; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0; PIS PORTER, Rs. 21; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0; PRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co. :—

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
FROM MESSRS. BARTON & CO., LONDON.		
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand "Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
"Dry"	„ 48	
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints	„	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	„ 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	„ 27	..
Madeira	„ 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	„ 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	„ 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	„ 12	..
Brandy	„ 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & CO., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	24
FROM MESSRS. BASS & CO. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	„ 78	
Kilderkins	„ 30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

SPARKLING WINES.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	„ 30 0	..
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	„ 30 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estèphe	„ 12 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 35 0	..
STILL HOCK. From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	
Hochheimer	„ 22 0	
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Hochheimer	„ 39 8	„ 42 0
Marcobrunner	„ 40 0	„ 43 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 47 0	„ 50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 52 0	„ 55 0
Schloss Vollradser	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	
Chateau Yquem	„ 45 0	
BITTERS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	
BRANDY. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	
Gold	„ 30 0	
GERMAN BEER.		
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	
Pilsner	„ 5 0	

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—Cash with order.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes, apply to

CAREW & Co., Ld.,
Rosa, N. W. P.

SUGARS, Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depôt.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60.
In fine Silver case with key „ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass			Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	„ 60
„ 225	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	„ 190
„ 365	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 toRs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters...... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs...... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS : H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS : REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.		
31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ Ea Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estèphe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	16 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
35 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	31 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12		Amontillado A. 1, rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12		Solera		30 8
28 4		Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0		Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal		21 0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8		Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	31 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do, Yellow „	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	„	13 8
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each,
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each,

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
	CASH.			
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country; and Gentlemen arriving in, or departing from, Bombay will do well to pay their well-known House a visit. They will find each Department under European Supervision, and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.
PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER AND ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot, the celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from overstudy.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, *viz.*, the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened and retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of the Elements of Indian Hygiene, &c. "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does, the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink *par excellence*, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing, indeed, if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India."

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48i 758.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. .... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. .... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON Do.
BARRIE & Co. .... MADRAS
TREACHER & Co. .... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. .... Do.
RIGGS & Co. .... BANGALORE.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases Only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R, Scott, Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House, MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co.; E. Plomer & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
13. The Most Economical Management and Low Percentage of Working Expenses.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. No Restriction on Travel.
20. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
21. Policies in Favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
22. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

UNEQUALLED LIBERALITY

Being established in India, all arrangements for the conduct of the business of the "Oriental" are made with a view to the convenience and benefit of its own Members—European and Native,—who alone participate in the advantages arising from its successful progress.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

Working Agents are invited to represent the "Oriental" in every Town and Station in India.

NOTICES.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1866.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.' PORTLAND CEMENT,
THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED CEMENT was awarded First Prize at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, being the result of scientific testing held there, and in which this Cement surpassed all others of English Manufacture by full 20 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. WHITE and BROS. have received testimonials from Engineers and Contractors of the highest standing and repute in all parts of the world as to the excellence of this favourite Cement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

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CALCUTTA : Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE : E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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